HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Secrecy Fetish Backfires

McNamara Case Puts Johnson in Deep Water

By TED LEWIS

Somebody in high authority committed a horrendous blooper in connection with Secretary of Defense McNamara's release to take up world banking duties.

Here was a leak that should have been guarded against with unprecedented care. After all, the stepping-out of a defense secretary in time of war is not a trivial personnel matter. An official announcement definitely is required, and it is essential, for political and diplomatic reasons, to release immediately the official version, explaining the whys and wherefors.

The delay in producing the official explanation could not be avoided, once the original error was committed. That error was made when President Johnson submitted McNamara's nomination to the World Bank two weeks ago, presumably in the belief that there were no blabbermouths in that organization.

The leak occurred at the worst possible moment, before McNamara was officially approved by member nations of the bank and the bank board itself. As a result of this awkward development, neither the White House nor Pentagon could speak officially. Instead, both were required to stew in silence while McNamara's future was being decided within the bank.

The interlude must still be distressing the President. He always had insisted on keeping key appointments or Cabinet changes close to his vest until he was ready to spring them dramatically.

And here was the biggest change of all in his official family occurring while he was in the wings, not on center stage! What was worse, he couldn't speak out at once, to clarify, and to put a halt to the torrent of speculation about the significance of McNamara's bag-packing at the Pentagon.

And the speculation was certainly not confined. It was widespread, and occasionally informative. It included educated guesses about how any one of 20 to 30 "name" figures in politics, business or diplomacy would likely succeed McNamara.

There was speculation that Bobby and Teddy Kennedy were somewhere in the McNamara resignation act, and that Bobby's presidential chances either in 1968 or 1972 were helped or hurt.

Someone even suggested that what appeared to be woeful mishandling of the McNamara affair by the President was actually a cunning trick, the motivation for which would later be disclosed at the White House level.

Some of the speculation was hilarious, but never as ridiculous as the Alphonse-and-Gaston acts behind the scenes involving McNamara, the President and World Bank President George Woods.

The President wanted McNamara to speak up and straighten out the situation. McNamara insisted on remaining silent, figuring that the President should speak first. Woods wanted one of the others to say something.

And Bobby Kennedy, who at least had seen McNamara, an old friend, at the Pentagon on Monday night, November 27, soon after the leak occurred, also was determined to remain silent. He was definitely not going to say anything until McNamara or Johnson or Woods did.

To add to the confusion was an Administration leak early November 30. This was along the line that the President had never had any intention of losing McNamara right now, but had simply wanted to fix him up with a job he would like when next year's election was over.

To do that, the nomination of McNamara to be head of the World Bank had to be submitted a few weeks ago. Very hush-hush stuff, of course, but bankers know how to keep secrets—at least that was the presumption.

Defense Secretary Robert McNamara announces his eventual departure from the Pentagon to take over the World Bank. Columnist Lewis notes that the Administration's handling of the news has contributed to the "credibility gap."

Obviously, the comedy of errors, its plot having leaked, makes impossible McNamara's tenure at the Pentagon for long. He cannot throw his weight around. He has been stamped a lame duck, and no new official stamp can change the original speculative pattern.

In looking back, it could be fairly argued that the McNamara affair serves the President right. From the start of his Administration, he had made his key manpower moves in and around his official family in the most secretive way.

He not only abhorred advance speculation about who he would name for an important vacancy; he refused to appoint individuals mentioned as in line.

This insistence of secrecy often reached embarrassing proportions for those who had been tipped off by the President of what he had in mind for them. Larry O'Brien, for example, had to let some of his best friends think he was taking a job in private industry when all the time he knew LBJ had picked him for postmaster general.

This presidential secrecy system extended to comparatively minor appointments. A few months ago, it leaked out that Walter Washington would be named "mayor" of Washington, and Howard Samuels, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor of New York, would be under secretary of commerce.

There was hell to pay at the White House, although the President finally gave in. It is still a mystery why LBJ thought such appointments could be kept secret when civil service agents had to check senators in advance for their reaction to the proposed nominations.

If senators couldn't keep their mouths shut on those two comparatively minor appointments, why would anyone expect that member nations of the World Bank would keep an important secret about Robert McNamara?

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The Editors

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Biggest guessing game on Capitol Hill: Who will LBJ get to **walk the plank** next now that McNamara has decided to resign? These names keep cropping up: Dean Rusk, Orville Freeman, Ramsey Clark and Stewart Udall.

● Biggest guessing game among the military: Who will replace McNamara? The chief worry among the generals is that LBJ may decide to tap the No. 2 man in the Pentagon, **Paul Nitze**. Nitze, as Human Events has revealed, has been a big disarmament buff, once having made the suggestion that we unilaterally turn our entire strategic nuclear force over to the United Nations.

● Another sign that N.Y. Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller** might be running for the presidency: His chief speech writer, Hugh Morrow, is preparing a book on the Rockefeller years that should be published sometime in '68.

● GOP liberals are lining up behind Gov. **Daniel Evans** of Washington to be the keynote speaker at the Republican nominating convention in Miami Beach. Governors Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland, John Volpe of Massachusetts and John Chafee of Rhode Island—liberals all—have formally recommended Evans to National Committee Chairman Ray Bliss.

● Former Marine **Paul N. McCloskey,** whose dove-like cooing enabled him to beat Shirley Temple Black in a bid for a California congressional seat, has credited Democrats with supplying nearly half the 52,882 votes he received in winning the Republican nomination. McCloskey will have to face Democratic dove Roy Archibald in the December 12 runoff for the House seat formerly held by the late Arthur Younger. In the peculiar primary held on November 14, Democrats were permitted to cast their ballots for Republican nominees.

● Republicans are confident they can pick up **31 seats** in the House next year—just enough to take control from the Democrats. While they have little hope of winning the 15 seats needed to capture the Senate, the GOP predicts there will be at least 10 more Republicans in the upper chamber in 1969 than there are today.

● The House let down our GIs again last week when it defeated more amendments to restrict **trade with Communist countries.** Conservative Republicans who were defeated in their attempts to get restrictions into the foreign aid authorization bill tried to attach similar Red trade amendments to the appropriation measure, but to no avail. The House rejected or ruled out of order a series of amendments by William Brock (R.-Tenn.), Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) and H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) that would have curbed the power of the Export-Import Bank to participate in transactions aiding Communist countries and would have prevented U.S. sales or purchases of defense articles or services to nations trading with North Viet Nam.

● Even in jaded Washington, eyebrows were raised last week when a symposium of 90 Episcopal priests produced general agreement that homosexual acts between consenting adults were neither right nor wrong but "**morally neutral.**" The Rev. Walter D. Dennis, canon of New York's prestigious Cathedral of St. John the Devine, said that such a relationship "should be judged by the same criteria as a heterosexual marriage—that is, whether it is intended to foster a permanent relationship of love."

● California's state superintendent of public instruction, **Max Rafferty,** who is expected to take on Sen. Thomas Kuchel in the GOP primary next year (see page 5), has won a significant victory in his campaign for better schooling in California. The State Curriculum Commission has approved seven basic reading books for the public school system which clearly emphasize phonics over the "look-say" method. Rafferty has been fighting for such a reform in the textbooks for several years.

● Speaking to students at Dartmouth College last week, Florida Gov. Claude Kirk, a conservative Republican, accused former Gov. **George Wallace** of Alabama of trying to aid Lyndon Johnson by running for the presidency himself. "Wallace is nobody's fool," said Kirk. "He knows full well that he is helping to reelect Lyndon Johnson by splitting the protest votes."

● A $10,000 employe of Philadelphia's federally financed **Model Cities program** has been arrested and charged with inciting to riot. Walter Palmer, 32, was an organizer of a recent "Black Power" demonstration that escalated into a full-scale riot.

● The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education is taking a cue from the Human Events Conservative Leadership Fund, a project to send copies of this publication to influential "opinion molders." The latest **COPE Memo,** tipping its cap to the "right wing" Human Events, calls on union members to donate $1 apiece so copies of the labor political propaganda organ can be sent "to an opinion-moulder in your community."

● The number of known **defectors from communism** who have entered Vienna, Austria, has reached an all-time high this year, according to news accounts. Through September, 1,014 legal tourists from East European countries had decided to stay in Vienna, though many will later be repatriated to such countries as West Germany, Canada and the United States. Included in this number were 135 Czechs who came to Vienna to attend the ice hockey championships but decided not to return to their homeland.

● A Viet Cong defector has given U.S. intelligence a chilling report on the treatment meted out to **captured U.S. servicemen.** The defector revealed that not only are the GIs beaten by their Red guards but that some are sick for years because of inadequate food, lack of medicine and general living conditions. Nevertheless, the U.S. prisoners are turning a deaf ear to Viet Cong indoctrination attempts, the defector disclosed.

● New York Police Commissioner Howard Leary, appearing before the President's National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, has said that ghetto riots are usually sparked by an incident involving police, then spread by ***rumors and agitators*** to inflame the community.

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Can Demos Survive McCarthy?

The formal announcement by Sen. Eugene McCarthy that he will enter the Democratic presidential primaries next year could pave the way for such a violent sundering of the Democratic party that just about any Republican could be elected in 1968. It won't necessarily work out that way, but Democratic loyalists have a justifiable fear that this could be the result. Here's why they're extremely worried:

McCARTHY

• In unfolding his strategy for winning the Democratic presidential nomination, McCarthy last week let it be known he intended to battle LBJ right down to the national convention—unless Johnson somehow sharply veers toward a peace course during the next six months. LBJ Democrats had originally believed that the mild-mannered Minnesotan would never issue so bold a challenge to the President, hoping that he would fold up as soon as the going got rough. But McCarthy apparently has decided to plunge into the presidential race with every intention of sticking it out to the bitter end.

• The leftish lawmaker has also carefully selected his primaries. In Wisconsin, Oregon and California, for example, the Democratic party has sizable peace factions which are expected to turn out en masse for the Minnesotan. The grass-roots California Democratic Council has long been a major force in Democratic politics and could carry McCarthy to victory in the Union's most populous state.

• McCarthy is also expected to get the support of the Americans for Democratic Action, the left-wing group that came within an ace of pushing Truman off the Democratic ticket in 1948. Prof. John Kenneth Galbraith of Harvard, national chairman of ADA, has summoned a special national board meeting in Washington January 13 to endorse McCarthy's campaign against President Johnson. While this maneuver could split the influential ADA down the middle, as of this writing McCarthy will get the nod.

• Money will also be available to the Minnesotan. As ADA elder statesman Joseph Rauh puts it: "There's gold in those peace hills." Sanford Gottlieb, head of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, insists money will pour in for McCarthy "by the bucketful." ADA Vice Chairman Allard K. Lowenstein, who helped engineer the McCarthy move, has told the Minnesotan he has already obtained pledges of three-quarters of a million dollars. "Dissenting Democrats," headed by movie actor Robert Vaughn, and the "Conference of Concerned Democrats," which has active organizations in 13 states, both have many members who are willing to chip in large amounts of cash for the McCarthy campaign.

What worries LBJ Democrats the most, however, is that the McCarthy venture could presage an even more ferocious battle within the Democratic party: a head-on Kennedy-LBJ clash.

There is sound evidence to believe that McCarthy is just a stalking horse for Bobby, despite denials of this by various pundits. The New York senator plainly encouraged McCarthy's challenge of the President and the Minnesotan has made it quite clear that he'll bow out anytime Bobby wants to carry the ball. McCarthy, in fact, said he had discussed his plans with Bobby beforehand and said there was "no commitment from him [Kennedy] to stand aside all the way."

Sen. McCarthy announces his decision to enter the race for the Democratic nomination, saying his platform would be based upon opposition to the Viet Nam war.

By embracing a Kennedy candidacy, McCarthy is clearly out to attract to his own cause the millions of Democrats—a majority in the opinion polls—who say they would prefer Kennedy to Lyndon Johnson. But the more votes that McCarthy attracts, the more likely it will be that Bobby will step into the race. As one presidential adviser informed the Washington *Post*'s David Broder: "If we let Gene do too well, we'll have Bobby at our throats."

Thus the McCarthy bid, once looked upon with some scorn or even laughter, could turn into a long, bruising battle that would leave the Democratic party mortally wounded come election time next November.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Profile of a Peacenik

Politicos in Washington say that McCarthy's challenge to LBJ in 1968 is in many ways similar to Henry Wallace's challenge to Harry Truman 20 years ago. Wallace went the third-party route, however, while McCarthy has promised to stay inside the Democratic fold. But both Wallace and McCarthy appeal to the same leftist strain that courses through the party.

In 1948 President Truman had decided it was time to face up to the Soviet challenge in Europe; Wallace sang the sweet chorus of appeasement. LBJ, however ineptly, has apparently decided that the U.S. must confront flagrant Communist aggression in Viet Nam, but McCarthy stresses he doesn't fear communism in Southeast Asia.

The 51-year-old McCarthy, a Roman Catholic and former professor, began his political career with Minnesota's Democratic-Farmer-Labor party which has spawned a variety of leftish ADA types, including Vice President Hubert Humphrey. Consistently upholding a dovish line in foreign policy when he was in the House, McCarthy opposed the 1957 Eisenhower Doctrine—a Middle East resolution proposing military and economic cooperation with Middle East countries for the purpose of blocking Communist expansion. His ascension to the Senate in 1959 did not perceptibly alter his views. He has favored U.S. aid to Iron Curtain countries and supported the ratification of the Consular Convention in 1967.

McCarthy was lauded by the liberals in 1960 for his electrifying nominating speech in behalf of Adlai Stevenson, certainly no hard-liner.

In his recent book, *The Limits of Power*, McCarthy sharply criticizes American intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965 to prevent a Communist takeover. There is the clear suggestion, moreover, that the U.S., if it had to intervene, should have done so on behalf of leftist-poet Juan Bosch, the discredited Dominican who welcomed the Communists into his regime before he was deposed from power.

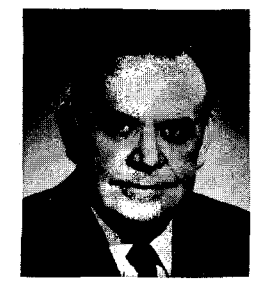
McCarthy not only assails America's role in Viet Nam, but defends Red China's aggressions against Tibet, India and elsewhere in Asia. The Minnesotan even goes so far as to defend Red Chinese aggression in Korea. "What the United Nations officially labeled Chinese aggression in Korea," says McCarthy, "was, in fact, a move which the Chinese considered, with some justification, given the statement of U.S. military leaders at the time, a defense of their vital interests close to their own frontier."

Senate Aids LBJ Pal

Even cynical Washingtonians never cease to be amazed at LBJ's crude implementation of the political spoils system. Last July it was revealed that Simon F. McHugh Jr., an under-thirtyish fellow who held a bachelor's degree in business administration, had suddenly found himself nominated by the President to a cushy $26,000-a-year post with the Subversive Activities Control Board, the panel that determines what groups are Communist fronts. The Senate then whooshed through his confirmation.

Though McHugh had no known qualifications for this position, not even a background in law, he had discovered that his career had begun to surge forward after his marriage to Miss Victoria McCammon, a tall, attractive blond who just happens to be a close friend of the President and was once his personal secretary.

Last week it looked as if LBJ would get Congress to bestow another favor on a friend of his. As the Senate was debating the Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967, presidential agents in the upper chamber were pushing through a special provision to the act that would hand Paul Kilday an $8,400-a-year boost in retirement pay. An old buddy of LBJ, Kilday resigned his San Antonio congressional seat in 1961 to take a judgeship on the three-man U.S. Court of Military Appeals.



KILDAY

Sponsored by Sen. Ralph Yarborough, a fellow Texan, and backed by LBJ's Civil Service commissioner, John W. Macy, this special piece of legislation would alter current rules which specify that congressmen who take high paying jobs in the government still receive retirement benefits based on their congressional pay. The proposed amendment would permit Kilday to draw maximum retirement benefits based on his present $33,000-a-year salary instead of on the $25,000 he earned as a member of the House.

Figuring on a life expectancy of 12 years after retirement, the Yarborough proposal could provide Kilday with a cool extra $100,000 in cash.

Supporters of this pet project were brutally frank that the amendment was not only designed to aid Kilday but would aid absolutely nobody else that they knew of. The Civil Service Commission, itself, acknowledged that the only person who could make a buck off the Yarborough scheme was Judge Kilday.

Undeterred by the crass act of openly attempting to enrich a fellow Texan with taxpayers' funds, Yarborough pleaded for his proposal on several grounds, at one time lamenting that Kilday would "draw only" $18,000 a year unless his amendment passed.

At another point, Yarborough complained that congressmen were being discriminated against because federal employes who had not been members of Congress could receive retirement benefits based on their five highest earning years with the executive branch of government.

Bristling at what he considered stark favoritism for Kilday, Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) moved to strike the Yarborough amendment. Williams stressed that Rep. Kilday "knew exactly what the retirement law was when he accepted the position" with the Court of Military Appeals. "He received an increase of several thousand dollars more than he had been getting. He also realized that under the law applicable then as well as today, the maximum retirement bene-

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fit he could receive would be 80 per cent of his congressional salary. . . ."

Williams also strongly implied that the Senate should be looking for ways to reduce federal spending in this time of fiscal chaos rather than searching for ways to reward special Texas friends of the President.

But Williams' arguments failed to carry the day and a bare majority of Senators present and voting endorsed this special Christmas bonus for an old LBJ crony.

Following is the rollcall on the Williams amendment to kill the special $8,400-a-year retirement pay increase for Judge Paul Kilday. A "Yea" vote supports Sen. Williams' economy position:

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 36

DEMOCRATS (7): Byrd (Va.), Cannon, Lausche, McClellan, Pastore, Ribicoff and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (29): Aiken, Allott, Baker, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Case, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Griffin, Hansen, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Javits, Jordan (Idaho), Kuchel, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Pearson, Percy, Prouty, Smith, Thurmond, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 39

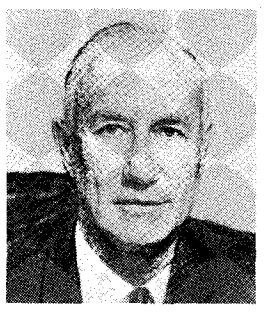
DEMOCRATS (36): Anderson, Bartlett, Bayh, Burdick, Church, Clark, Eastland, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hollings, Inouye, Jackson, Jordan (NC.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Long (Mo.), Long (La.), Magnuson, Mansfield, Metcalf, Monroney, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Sparkman, Spong, Stennis, Tydings, Williams (N.J.) and Yarborough.

REPUBLICANS (3): Brooke, Fong and Hatfield.

NOT VOTING: 25

Rhodesian Boycott

America's policy of boycotting Rhodesian goods is not only contrary to international law, as Dean Acheson has pointed out (see *Human Events*, Dec. 2, 1967, page 3), but is hurting U.S. companies and playing right into the hands of the Soviet Union.



THURMOND

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) revealed the folly of our Rhodesian policy again last week when he discovered that the Treasury Department on November 14 had denied an application by the Foote Mineral Co. of Exton, Pa., for a special license to import chrome ore from the company's own mines in Rhodesia.

The American-owned Foote Co. had asked for a special license to bring in only a nominal amount of ore, some 40,000 tons a year, whch it uses in various manufacturing processes. Foote needs to get its Rhodesian mines back into a least partial operation because the nature of the company's chromite mining techniques is such that the closing of the principal mining shafts would be tantamount to the loss of the shafts, drives and workings themselves. In addition, the mines need to be in operation to hold together work crews and keep skilled technicians on the job.

Implementing State Department policy, the Treasury refused to let Foote import even the small amount of chromite necessary to prevent the disintegration of its own mines in Rhodesia.

"Thus it can be seen," said Thurmond," that the State Department's embargo policy is hurting not only Rhodesia, but also an American company."

Yet that's only part of the story. Chromium is catalogued as one of the most strategic and critical items. There is no known substitute for it in the production of stainless steel and other sophisticated alloys.

"It is vital not ony to our effort in Viet Nam, and to military and space programs everywhere," said Thurmond, "but also to our general technological posture. Chromium is essential to all kinds of research and development. Without it, even peaceful progress would come to a halt."

But the only countries capable of supplying high-grade chromium ore, or chromite, in quantity are Rhodesia and the Soviet Union. Thus it is clear that by placing an embargo on Rhodesia, the United States is also boxing itself into a position where it must rely more and more upon the Soviet Union for this technological lifeline.

And the price of relying upon the Soviets is costly. The Soviet Union has raised its prices for its 1968 contracts by amounts up to and exceeding 20 per cent. Chrome ore prices, currently $30.50 to $33 per ton, has gone up to a range of $36.50 to $40 per ton.

Boiled down to the essentials, then, America's Rhodesian boycott is harming American industry, providing the Soviets with windfall profits and placing the United States at the mercy of its No. 1 enemy in the world.

Mac the Knifed

Politicos are so far mystified as to the real reason LBJ decided to dump Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, but the general consensus is that the secretary was getting to be too much of a hot potato. Few believe that McNamara just wanted out because he was "bone tired" after having served in his position for seven years.

McNAMARA

There is much speculation that LBJ believed McNamara too much of a liability as far as the *Hill* was concerned and that much of the criticism of the Administration could be muffled with his defense secretary's departure.

The McNamara sacrifice, say some, was partially designed to appease such Southern Democrats as House Armed Services Committee Chairman Mendel Rivers, Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi and Sen. John McClellan of Arkansas. It was also tailored to please such Northern Democrats as Sen. Henry Jacksen (D.-Wash.). Each of these lawmakers has launched stinging criticisms of the defense secretary and more attacks would undoubtedly have developed.

There is also a strong belief that McNamara's continued dovish counsel regarding the Viet Nam war not only irritated the President, but persuaded Johnson that he had better boot McNamara upstairs rather than risk the chance that he might dramatically resign and cause deep embarrassment for the Johnson Administration.

Whether McNamara's "election" to the World Bank will presage any forceful shift in America's present Viet Nam strategy has yet to be discerned. A lot depends on who will replace him. A number of names—many of them "dovish"—are being bruited about, including McNamara's No. 2 man Paul Nitze, a unilateral disarmament buff. Another name that has strangely come to the fore is that of J. Irwin Miller, an industrialist who helped organize the 1963 civil rights march on Washington and was the first layman ever elected president of the National Council of Churches. The President has seen him twice in the past month. The President is also said to be hoping to snag a Republican for the job—a Henry Cabot Lodge or a Douglas Dillon—in the hope that this would shield the Defense Department from GOP criticism in 1968. Whether any Republican will be foolish enough to accept the job remains to be seen.

News Management

During the Thanksgiving weekend, Americans read story after story about the feverish activities at the "Texas White House." They learned that while President Johnson had left Washington, he had not left the world's problems, that he was burning up the long-distance wires conferring with Secretary of State Rusk, Treasury Secretary Fowler, presidential adviser Rostow.

JOHNSON

The stories were filed by the 40-odd newsmen who "accompanied" the chief executive to Texas. Actually, the reporters had no knowledge of what they were writing. They flew in separate planes from Washington to San Antonio. As reporter Joseph C. Goulden later wrote in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"[Upon his arrival Johnson] got into a smaller jet —and we are told—flew on to his ranch. The press got into a bus and went to a San Antonio motel. I use the words 'we are told' advisedly, for until Mr. Johnson went to church Sunday morning the press corps could not have produced a single witness capable of going into court and offering first-hand, eyeball to eyeball testimony that the President was anywhere near Texas."

The stories filed by the assembled newsmen were given them by assorted White House aides, including press secretary George Christian, whom correspondent Goulden terms "one of the most abrasively cynical men in Washington."

Credit must be given Goulden. As far as can be determined, he was the only White House newsman with the courage to expose the presidential news management for what it is.

Foreign Aid Hurts India

As Congress continues to contemplate foreign aid expenditures of more than $2 billion, an economic expert reveals that America's aid program is heading India toward perpetual poverty.

Elgin Groseclose, a member of the Washington-based economic consultant firm of Groseclose, Williams & Associates, has just returned from a six-week tour of the Indian continent where he has seen the disastrous results of U.S. help. In fact, Groseclose tells *Human Events*, India appears worse off than ever despite massive infusions of American dollars.

Elaborating his arguments, Groseclose wrote in a recent *Wall Street Journal* article that "India, the largest recipient of foreign assistance with a total from all sources of some $10 billion, is today in its worst plight —economic, social and political—since it achieved independence. . . ."

India, noted Groseclose, is struck by hunger and starvation; in many areas rice is on sale just two days a week and wheat, one day. Sugar is rationed. The country, moreover, is in the grip of inflation, with an increase of 19 per cent in the wholesale price index between June 1966 and June 1967, and a 33 per cent rise in the price of food articles during that period.

Even with huge assistance from abroad, the government was compelled to devalue the rupee by more than one-third in 1966. But this move also has been ineffective, as indicated by the fact that the rupee sells at a discount of up to 25 per cent on the black market.

"The dismal truth," said Groseclose," is that foreign aid has not relieved India of its problems but has in fact compounded them. India has been encouraged to embark upon an over-ambitious industrialization program, with resources vitally needed for food production diverted into extravagant industrial undertakings. According to a leading economist of India, foreign aid induced the government to overplan its program by at least 20 per cent.

"Due to the availability of American food grains, the government was led to neglect agriculture, with the result that production languished in relation to need. The government also extended its Socialistic tendencies, with increased intervention in the market by controls, rationing, licensing and other techniques."

Theoretically, said Groseclose, India operates under a capitalistic system, but the system promotes business monopolies. "This arises because under the government-controlled economy licenses are required to enter business and then quotas are imposed on how much the business can produce. . . . At the same time the government protects the licensed owner in his enterprise, regardless of high costs, not only by the quota but by prohibiting the import of foreign goods that might compete with his.

"The result is to discourage any effort at efficiency, to keep prices high, and thereby to freeze the market in the interest of the protected producers. This explains why a system so deleterious and unwholesome is supported by the Indian industrial community despite grumblings about government regulation and red tape. The one who pays for all this is the pathetically destitute poor man."

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POLITICS '68

RAFFERTY

California's **Max Rafferty**, the conservative state superintendent of public instruction who won election by stressing the three R's over progressive education, is going all out to capture the Senate seat now held by liberal Republican **Thomas Kuchel**. Although he has not officially announced his candidacy, Rafferty is all set to take Kuchel on in the June 1968 GOP primary.

KUCHEL

A Friends of Rafferty Committee, headed by such prominent conservatives as **Loyd Wright**, past president of the American Bar Association, and former State Department historian **Donald Dozer**, is already mailing out a fund-raising letter for Rafferty throughout the country.

Ripping into California's senior senator, the letter stresses: "Senator Kuchel's record as a Republican is **totally indefensible**. He has refused to support these fellow Republicans: Ronald Reagan for governor of California in 1966, Barry Goldwater for President in 1964, George Murphy for the Senate in California in 1964, Richard Nixon for governor of California in 1962."

The **Friends of Rafferty** material also lambastes Kuchel for voting for the "wasteful" War on Poverty, for federal rent subsidies, for increased foreign aid, for trade with Communist countries and for an increased national debt.

The pro-Rafferty material emphasizes that a Kuchel victory might well enable Kuchel, who is now minority whip, to fill the shoes some day of Everett Dirksen, the **GOP leader** in the Senate.

Rafferty, the letter notes, is a "**lifelong Republican.**" He is "a man highly regarded in California . . . he was re-elected in 1966 with more votes than any candidate has ever received before in California . . . 2,295,401 votes. This was 68 per cent of the vote."

Despite his obvious popularity, however, Rafferty may have trouble knocking Kuchel off in the primaries unless he can win over some of the big-name **conservative supporters** that have rallied around Gov. Ronald Reagan. So far these men have failed to line up their support or their dollars behind Rafferty. Speculation is that some of Reagan's backers are saving their money for a "Reagan for President" move.

LBJ

Here's more on those secret polls (Human Events, November 18, page 1) leaked by LBJ to show that he's more popular than either Gallup or Harris contend: According to a story filed by Robert J. Donovan, Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times, the most significant of these **secret political surveys**, commissioned and paid for on LBJ's behalf, was not even whispered about.

"This one, a nationwide poll of American voter attitudes, found that approximately **55 per cent disapproved** of his leadership and over-all conduct as President."

The favorable surveys, on the other hand, had been conducted in four places where it was reasonably certain that Johnson would show up rather well.

Archibald M. Crossley of Princeton, N.J., whose polling firm conducted the surveys, charged, moreover, that the subsequent leaks and misrepresentations of his confidential reports amounted to "**controlled promotion** in favor of one candidate." Crossley obviously meant the President.

Crossley, a pioneer in the polling business, disapproved of the leaks on ethical grounds and because of the way his name was used. He said the leaks had caused "erroneous impressions" and tended to discredit the entire polling business.

Crossley did not deny that his polls revealed that Johnson could defeat a number of Republicans in certain areas, but he contended: "You can't poll two or three states and one **unrepresentative** county picked by a client for political, not scientific, reasons and compare the results, even by implication, with the national political picture. To try that is misleading to say the least. Yet it is exactly what happened in the case of the leaked polls."

So miffed is Crossley by the way the Democrats have misused him, he has **rejected a contract** for another limited poll in a designated state. Furthermore, he revealed he would accept no more commissions from the Democratic client who had ordered these polls. The client, it was learned, was **Arthur B. Krim Jr.**, LBJ's good friend who is finance director of the Democratic National Committee and head of the President's Club of big contributors.

URA POLL

The Washington-based **United Republicans of America** (URA), which backs conservative Republicans for national and statewide offices, has announced the first tabulation of its National Presidential Preference Poll. Based on a massive mailing to conservatively oriented Republicans across the country, the poll reveals that **Richard Nixon** is the favorite of the GOP rank-and-file with Ronald Reagan a clear-cut second.

In releasing the initial tabulations, **Wainwright Dawson Jr.**, chairman of URA, said that "total response to date of over 65,000 persons has registered a decisive preference of Republicans for former Vice President Richard Nixon. Of particular note, however, is the increased interest for the possible candidacy of Gov. Ronald Reagan of California. . . ." According to Dawson, Reagan has gained support in recent months. Results of how the top six candidates fared in the URA poll:

Nixon	28,503
Reagan	17,938
Romney	5,208
Rockefeller	3,016
Percy	2,487
Thurmond	1,777

CAPITOL CAPSULES

• Former Arkansas Gov. **Orval Faubus** is reportedly shying away from a primary challenge to Sen. **J. William Fulbright**, the Senate's most outspoken Viet Nam opponent and long-time Faubus foe. According to published reports, Arkansas businessmen have told Faubus they will not contribute to his campaign and would support Fulbright —even though at odds with his politics—because of his seniority. If Faubus decides not to make the challenge, another former governor, Sidney McMath, is expected to take up the pro-Viet Nam banner against Fulbright.

• An effort will be made to enter Gen. **Curtis LeMay,** retired Air Force Chief of Staff, in the Ohio Republican presidential primary next year.

• As predicted in last week's Human Events, Rep. **Richard Schweiker** has become the first Republican to enter the race against Pennsylvania's incumbent Democratic Sen. **Joseph Clark,** who is in deep trouble because of his divorce and remarriage and his call for a unilateral pullback from Viet Nam. Schweiker, however, is no hawk himself and prefers to tiptoe around the war issue. A conservative-turned-liberal, Schweiker may have primary opposition from another Rocky-type Republican, State Internal Affairs Secretary **John Tabor.**

• Kansas' senior senator, Republican **Frank Carlson,** is seriously considering retirement after 17 years of service. If the 74-year-old Carlson does step down, Democratic Gov. **Robert Docking** (one of two Democrats in the country to defeat an incumbent GOP governor in 1966) is expected to run for the vacated seat; there are several possible Republican contenders, including conservative Representatives **Robert Dole** and **Garner Shriver.**

NIXON

Former Vice President Richard Nixon scored a **smashing success** Thanksgiving week at a breakfast attended by House Republicans. Though GOP officials had 140 written acceptances for the occasion, many others had drifted into the room and were lining the walls before Nixon began speaking. "Nixon's high status with members of the House and Senate has, of course, been widely assumed," noted columnist Bruce Biossat, "but it was never more in evidence than at the breakfast. It is being helped along, incidentally, by liaison work done by a new addition to Mr. Nixon's Washington campaign staff, **Donald Jackson**, former congressman from California." Jackson, a staunch conservative, for many years ran a radio commentary show which was broadcast widely throughout the Western part of the country.

WALLACE

A Montgomery reporter walked through the Alabama state executive offices one day recently and found them all but deserted. Upon investigation he discovered that virtually every top official had been sent out of state to work on former Gov. **George Wallace's presidential campaign.**

Disclosures such as these have led to sharp criticism of Wallace in the Alabama press. Influential newspapers have accused the former governor of using **Alabama tax dollars** to further his national ambitions. The aides draw full state salaries while working on the Wallace candidacy in Ohio, California and other states.

Among the state cabinet members who have been **working in California** in an all-out drive to get Wallace on the 1968 ballot are State Finance Director Seymore Trammel; State Banking Director Robert Cleckler; State Labor Director Arlis Fant; and Mrs. Wallace's executive secretary, Cecil Jackson.

In addition, Wallace is at all times surrounded by a contingent of **plainclothes state troopers**. He claims that he needs them for protection, but Alabama newsmen say there is no provision for the state police to guard a private citizen out of state.

PERCY's FUND

Sen. Charles Percy still blithely contends he's not a candidate for President, but the special drive now going on to raise a **$100,000 fund** for the Illinois lawmaker's "unusual expenses" speak much louder than Percy's denials.

PERCY

The **Percy Committee** soliciting money from prominent businessmen includes Thomas J. Houser, a Chicago lawyer who managed Percy's successful campaign for the Senate last year; Arthur C. Nielsen Jr., president of the A.C. Nielsen Co. that provides television program ratings, and Peter Petersen, who succeeded Percy as head of the Bell and Howell Corp. According to Houser, the funds will be used to defray Percy's traveling expenses and mailing costs.

While Percy insists the fund doesn't herald a presidential bid, politicos in Washington remain highly skeptical about the senator's denials. Percy, they say, needs the funds so he can do the necessary traveling to build up **support and recognition** in the 50 states.

The same day he denied the fund was to build up his candidacy, Percy also announced he was going on an "**around-the-world study trip**" that will include a five-day stop in Viet Nam—a must visiting spot for all presidential candidates.

CONNECTICUT

Former Rep. **Clare Boothe Luce** (R.-Conn.), who has also been U.S. ambassador to Italy and served as co-chairman of Citizens for Goldwater-Miller in 1964, may re-enter the political arena. Mrs. Luce last week won the backing of the Bridgeport Republican Town Committee to oppose liberal Democratic Sen. **Abraham Ribicoff** in next year's race. Ribicoff, who won in 1962 by only 25,000 votes out of over a million cast, is considered vulnerable, partly because of his support of Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), who, with muckraker Drew Pearson's help, has given Connecticut Demos a black eye.

Mrs. Luce, however, by no means has the unanimous support of the state's Republicans, many of whom think she's been spending too much time in Arizona and claim she couldn't use the "Dodd issue" because she supported him for re-election in 1964.

Other Republicans in the state are also reported to be considering a race against the vulnerable Ribicoff. Among the other potential candidates are: Rep. **Thomas Meskill,** the only Republican in the Connecticut congressional delegation; conservative state legislator **John Lupton;** former liberal Rep. **Abner Sibal;** former Connecticut Gov. **John Lodge;** and former GOP state chairman **Edwin H. May.**

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Educational Appeasement Is a Losing Game

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY, California Superintendent of Public Instruction

Last September one of our West Coast colleges canceled its opening football game.

Reason: a Negro professor and a few Negro students suddenly decided that not enough Negroes were being pledged by the local fraternities, so they threatened to "burn down" the football stadium unless the game was called off. The college prexy, fearful of mass mayhem, blew the whistle on the ballgame before it could get under way.

Now there are several aspects of this tempest in a teapot which lend themselves to comment. Like: why on earth should anybody want to force his way into a purely social club where he wasn't wanted? Or: why the completely integrated and conspicuously non-discriminatory football team should have been made the goat in this squabble.

But I don't plan to scatter my fire on side issues. Instead, I'm going to zero in on the main question:

When should an educational institution permit threats of violence from individuals to force it to revise its carefully planned programs?

My answer: never.

Such activities exist presumably for the benefit of the whole student body, and are painstakingly thought out and set up a long time in advance. Granted this, it follows that a small minority of the institution's inmates cannot possibly be allowed to disrupt the entire campus machinery, regardless of whether their grievances are as sound as a McKinley dollar.

The alternative: chaos.

If racial discrimination were being promoted or perpetuated by the college in question, then the protesters should have brought their beef before the school administrators and the board of trustees months before, and in a peaceable manner. As one member of the latter group, I can testify that this wasn't done. Had it been, there would have been no need for threats, since all the trustees were and are as devoted to non-discrimination as Martin Luther King himself.

But how the devil can anyone be expected to know that grievances exist if the aggrieved parties clam up, refuse to seek orderly redress and spend their time instead writing Black-Hand notes and mixing Molotov cocktails?

Dr. Rafferty calls for sterner measures by colleges and universities in dealing with campus (and off-campus) malcontents.

When someone walks into my office and asks for help, I'm going to drop what I am doing and try to give it to him. But when he walks in and asks for trouble, then by the shillelagh of old St. Patrick, that's what I'm going to give him, too.

I present to you three propositions:

- Violence works both ways.
- Threats of any kind are beneath contempt.
- A college president who knuckles under to either one is simply laying up a vast store of rapidly escalating woe both for himself and for his entire profession.

Thanks to the truism that nothing succeeds like success, I suppose we'll now be regaled with a long, dreary series of basketball games halted by Rap Brown brandishing a cigarette lighter, or track meets panicked by Stokely Carmichael tossing rocks into the pole-vault pits.

Seriously, brother schoolmen, when some goon walks into your offices from here on in and threatens to burn down the place if you don't pay him educational blackmail, tell him to get lost. Whether he's black, white, brown, red or yellow.

Then, if he's a professor, fire him.

If he's a student, expel him.

And if his threats seem serious, call on the police, the governor and, if necessary, the President of the United States for whatever help may be necessary to keep your school running according to its own rules and regulations.

But keep it running. That's what you are being paid for.

One last word:

Don't plead concern for your students' personal safety as an excuse for surrendering to intimidation. They're in a lot more lasting danger these days from just one campus dope peddler than they are from all the "burn, baby, burn" blowhards in or out of captivity.

What the youths need from us schoolmen right now is some sign of principle and a glimpse of backbone. How about showing them a little?

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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BANK HOLIDAY—"It is becoming increasingly apparent that there are no limits to the imagination and ingenuity of the labor executives who compose the list of collective-bargaining demands. In Montreal, for instance, officials of the bank clerks' union demanded a contract clause that would have clerks paid time off whenever the bank in which they work is held up by bandits. No doubt this new fringe benefit will be known as time off for hood behavior."
—From the Dallas *Morning News*

□ □ □

LEFT HAND, RIGHT— "The President's Committee on Consumer Interests is pushing hard to reduce the wide variety of package sizes on the same product. Meanwhile, back in Washington the Department of Agriculture has issued new standards for green olives. They are: Sub-petite, midget, small, medium, large, mammoth, giant, jumbo, colossal and super-colossal."—From the Birmingham *News*

□ □ □

HARD TO BELIEVE—"According to the November 1967 issue of the *Journal of American Insurance*, an estimated $70 million in insured property damage losses resulted from the July 1967 riots in Detroit. That's some $4 million more than insurance companies collected for fire and extended coverage policies throughout the entire state of Michigan for the year 1966."—By Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)

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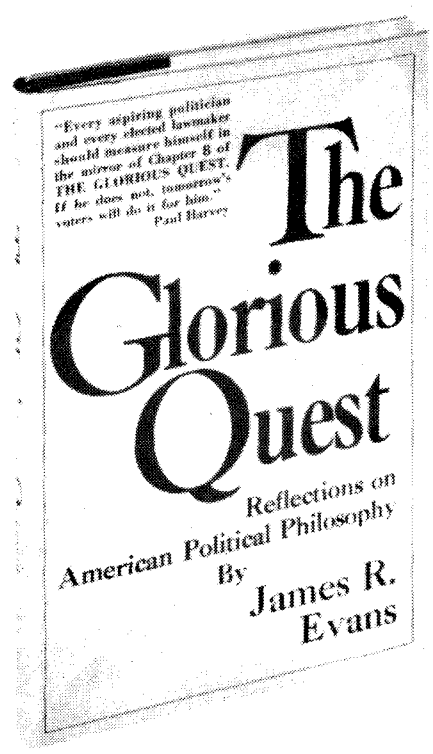
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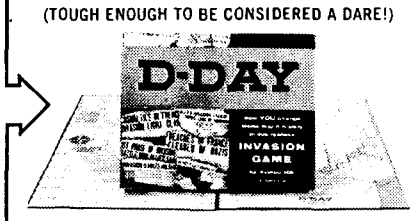

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The peacenik march on Washington last October was only the beginning of a series of anti-American moves encouraged by the Soviet Union.

Worldwide Coordination

Moscow-Directed Fronts Plan More Demonstrations

From the Allen-Scott Report

The Soviet Union, through two of the "peace organizations" that it sponsors, is playing an increasingly important role in arranging worldwide anti-Viet Nam war demonstrations against the United States.

These violent protests, ranging from last month's attack on the Pentagon to the demonstrations in Grosvenor Square in London, are only the beginning of a carefully planned series.

In this massive psychological warfare operation, the biggest the Russians have launched since the Korean War, the "forthcoming events" until the end of the year are known to include:

- The using of December 10, first day of the United Nations "Human Rights Year," for further anti-American demonstrations both in this country and abroad.
- The organizing of a third round of pre-Christmas worldwide international protest meetings on December 20, which is the anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.
- A plan to present to the United Nations and American ambassadors petitions calling for a holiday halt to U.S. bombing of North Viet Nam.
- Violent attacks on U.S. embassies and personnel along with destruction of U.S. Information Agency libraries.

As pieced together by the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the evidence shows Russia guiding, controlling and helping to finance these anti-American activities through the World Congress for Peace (WCP) and its Vienna-based secretariat, the International Institute of Peace (IIP).

According to CIA-intercepted instructions from the Communist party central committee in Moscow, the tactics of these Red peace organizations are directed toward exploiting the genuine concern of many non-Communists about the war in Viet Nam and creating the impression of a broad popular front of anti-U.S. feelings in foreign countries.

Inside this country, the peace groups have instructions to encourage their members to oppose U.S. Viet Nam war efforts by three methods: formation of a peace party in 1968; organization of a series of massive anti-Viet Nam protests in major U.S. cities, and disruption of vital U.S. communications and defense-related industries.

Plans for these anti-U.S. activities were drawn up in Moscow last spring at a specially called meeting of the executive committee of the Soviet Communist Central Committee.

Details were outlined by Stepan Moldtsov, a Russian member of the World Congress of Peace, to delegates from peace groups throughout the world at a "Viet Nam Conference" in Stockholm on July 6-9.

Delegates were instructed to set up a "Peace in Viet Nam Day" in their countries to coincide with the "Peace March" on the Pentagon here on October 21.

In recent weeks instructions for the December anti-U.S. activities have been going to peace groups under the signatures of Bohumil Svoboda and Walter Diehl, both Moscow-trained members of the International Institute of Peace.

Working with Moldtsov, Svoboda and Diehl have been using their Vienna headquarters to brief small groups of Americans who will plan and lead the new anti-Viet Nam demonstrations in the U.S. So far, more than 50 U.S. citizens have attended the Vienna briefings.

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—Thomas Jefferson

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Tax-Supported Violence

How OEO Aided New Mexican Renegades

By PAUL MAPES

During hearings on the "War on Poverty" authorizations bill before the House Education and Labor Committee this fall, House members focused their attention on the role Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) employes had played in numerous civil disturbances of the previous summer. In cities such as Houston, Nashville, Newark and Detroit, it was found, poverty warriors on the federal payroll had been among those to take to the streets in rioting and looting.

Unnoticed by the congressional questioners as they dealt with the problems of the cities was a drama being enacted on the barren landscapes of New Mexico. Here a band of renegade Spanish-Americans, with the open collaboration and moral support of OEO officials, had seized federal property, kidnaped or detained federal and state officials, and led a gun-wielding assault on a county courthouse.

Originally this OEO-abetted "movement" had begun as a controversy over property rights, but it has since taken on racial overtones and the result could be strife as violent and destructive as any yet witnessed by a large metropolis.

The main characters in this Southwestern drama are Reies Tijerina, a former itinerant preacher who has now assumed the role of "liberator" of the state's 50,000 Spanish-Americans, and Rev. Robert Garcia, head of the state's Office of Economic Opportunity and one of Tijerina's most influential supporters. Together, these two men appear to be dedicated to bringing chaos and revolution to New Mexico.

Tijerina's first venture into the public spotlight came in the summer of 1966, as he led a group of followers, marching under the banner of the Federal Alliance of Land Grants, from Albuquerque to Santa Fe to dramatize their cause. What this "cause" then consisted of was a claim to millions of acres of Southwestern land, as rightful heirs to the original Spanish settlers, and a refusal to acknowledge the United States government's title to the land.

Tijerina's position was that the mammoth chunks of land—in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado—did not belong to the owners of public record, but to the descendants of the Spaniards who first lived on the land.

These original settlements, Tijerina argued, were city-states constituted under the laws of the Kingdoms of the Indies, established by Queen Isabella of Spain in 1494, and that these continue to have the authority to govern themselves independently without regard to the laws of the states or of the United States. So thorough was Tijerina's belief in this theory that he spent years in Mexico researching the ancient Spanish land titles and many of his followers have traced their lineage back to the 15th Century to prove rightful ownership.

The reaction of the U.S. government to Tijerina's claims was bewildered disbelief. One Justice Department official characterized them as being "so fantastic that it's difficult to form a defense in reasonable words."

The citizens and officials of New Mexico were also unimpressed with Tijerina's "fantastic" claim and paid little attention to the Santa Fe march. The 42-year-old agitator decided that stronger measures were necessary.

In October 1966, Tijerina took his followers into New Mexico's Carson National Forest, announcing the federal land was rightfully theirs, and proclaiming it the city-state Republic of San Joaquin del Rio de Chama; along the way, the Alliance rebels did not forget to invite local television reporters to record their exploits.

When two U.S. forest rangers came in to investigate what was going on, Tijerina had them "arrested and convicted" on charges of "trespassing."

When finally apprehended by local law officers, Tijerina and four other men (including his brother, Cristobal) were arrested and charged in federal court with the unlawful conversion of government property for personal use and assault of federal officers. The would-be land-grabbers were then released on bond and a year later, Nov. 12, 1967, convicted on the federal charges. Tijerina has announced the conviction will be appealed.

While the Spanish-American land grant revolutionaries were out on bail, however, they had the opportunity to pull off their most publicized, and most violent, adventure yet. On June 5, 1967, Tijerina and a band of armed men attacked the county courthouse in rural Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, and "captured" it for several days. During the assault, two police officers were wounded, another man severely beaten and 20 persons held prisoner.

When state police and National Guard troops arrived, the attackers fled to nearby mountains. Five days later, after one of the largest manhunts in state history, Tijerina and 20 of his men were arrested and charged with kidnapping and assault to commit murder. And Tijerina was quoted as saying of the foray, "the people got what they wanted. It was a terrific success."

One of those who allegedly helped bring about the success was OEO's Rev. Garcia.

While Tijerina was still a fugitive in the mountains, Garcia was reported to have contacted members of his band and presumably knew where they were hiding out. The county district attorney later said that "I called [Garcia] and asked him for the name of the person they had gotten in contact with. He refused to tell me and I read the statute that makes it a felony for a person to harbor or aid a fleeing felon." Garcia, unimpressed with legalities, refused to divulge Tijerina's whereabouts.

It was also revealed that state official Garcia had attempted to dissuade New Mexico Gov. David Cargo from sending in National Guard troops to ferret out the rebels. And after the episode Garcia stated he thought Tijerina and his troops had fired blanks in their courthouse assault, an alibi that failed to explain how two police officers were wounded or how 40 bullet holes were made in a police car parked outside the building.

Despite these activities, Rev. Garcia has remained at the head of the New Mexico branch of the "War on Poverty." He continues to earn $10,500 of the taxpayers' money each year while giving aid and comfort to a band of rebels bent on overthrowing federal government authority.

Garcia, however, was not alone among OEO employes supporting Reies Tijerina. Days after the courthouse raid, Gov. Cargo told newsmen that anti-poverty "riot experts" had advised him to drop all charges against the group. And when Tijerina was finally apprehended almost a week after the courthouse attack, an employe of the OEO's Home Education Livelihood Program (HELP), Uvaldo Velasquez, was driving the automobile in which the outlaw was riding. (Velasquez was charged with aiding and harboring a felon and dropped from OEO.)

The complicity of the OEO's HELP extends even further. After the arrest of the fugitives, the New York *Times* reported that federally funded HELP ($161,520 in fiscal 1968) had offered to obtain legal help for the renegades, and quoted state HELP director Alex Mecure as telling newsmen "some of our people are obviously members" of Tijerina's group and that he himself could sympathize with the rebel's cause.

After viewing this chain of conclusive evidence, New Mexico Democratic Rep. Thomas Morris charged that federal anti-poverty funds were "financing a revolution" in his state. One who does not appear to agree, however, is liberal Republican Gov. Cargo.

Although he did order the National Guard to pursue the rebels and later requested Rev. Garcia to resign from an organization set up to raise legal funds for the arrested Spanish-Americans, Cargo has continued to employ Garcia as OEO head and refused to condemn the revolutionaries. At Tijerina's trial in November, in fact, Cargo appeared as a witness for the defense, saying the rebels' grievances were "often" just.

Whatever Gov. Cargo thought, the court in Las Cruces did not concur when it found Tijerina guilty on two counts of assault in taking over the Carson National Forest; the court will meet again to decide sentencing on December 15. Then, next January 29, a state court will hold a preliminary hearing on the charges against Tijerina arising out of the courthouse attack.

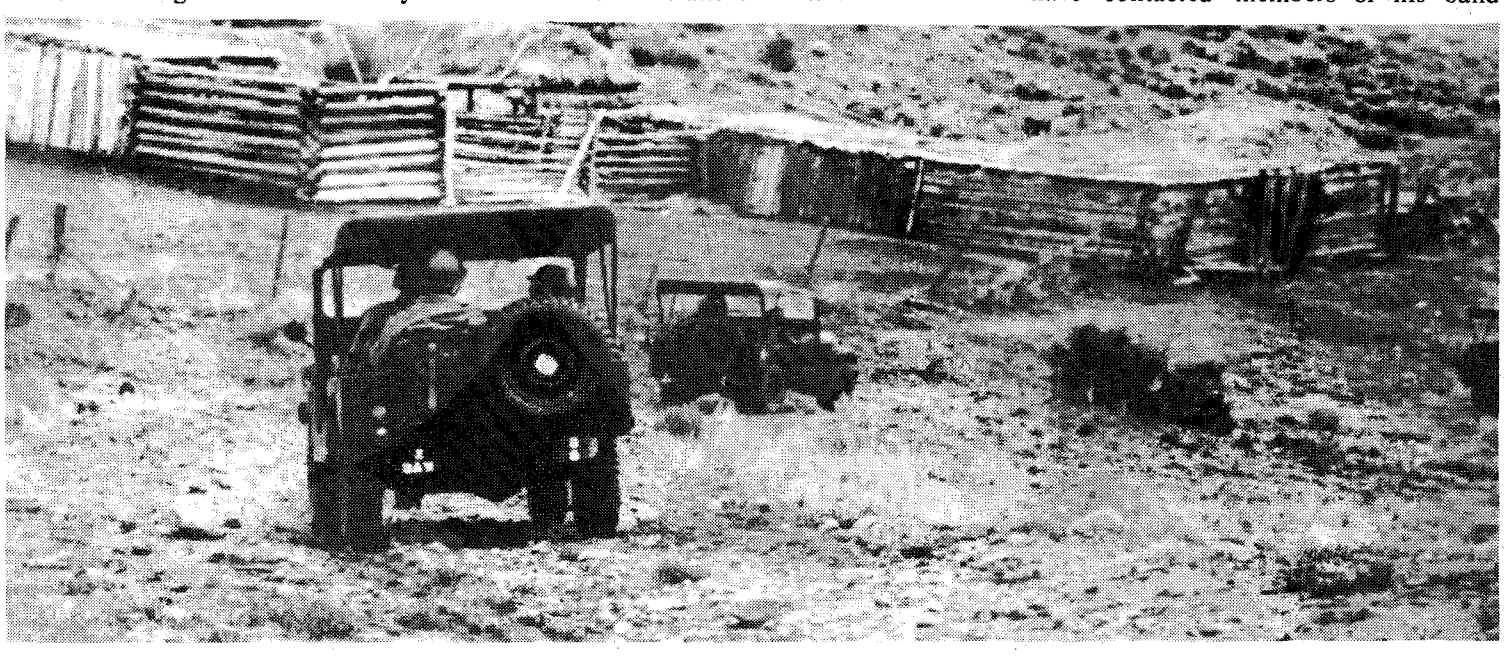
But with the Spanish-American rebel planning to appeal any and all decisions against him, and free on bail in the meantime, it appears as if Tijerina will remain in the public spotlight for some time.

His radical activities, however, will no longer concern only the obscure—and "fantastic"—land grants claim, but will be a "civil rights" campaign patterned after the "Black Power" tactics of Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael.

As a Los Angeles *Times* reporter noted at Tijerina's November trial, the leader and his rebel band no longer dwelled on the land grant question but "saw themselves as champions of a legitimate civil rights movement whose motive for baiting the law was to attract attention to their cause."

This new direction first became evident a few days after Tijerina's arrest and release following the courthouse attack last summer. He called a meeting of his followers to plan further activities, adding that some of those attending would deliberately bring weapons to the meeting, not to seek violence, Tijerina asserted, but to exercise their constitutional right to bear arms.

At another rally, July 30, Tijerina compared the courthouse raid to the Detroit riots; weeks later he told an audience that, while he might not disown the United States, he could not "support . . . a prostitute." At the



New Mexico National Guardsmen, called out by Gov. David Cargo, search for Tijerina's band in the rugged mountains of Northern New Mexico after the rebels had raided the Rio Arriba County courthouse.

Mr. Mapes, a journalism and political science major at Eastern New Mexico University, was a student at the Human Events *Summer Journalism School this year. This academic year he is studying politics and economics at Schiller College, Kleiningersheim am Neckar, West Germany, under his university's junior-year-abroad program.*

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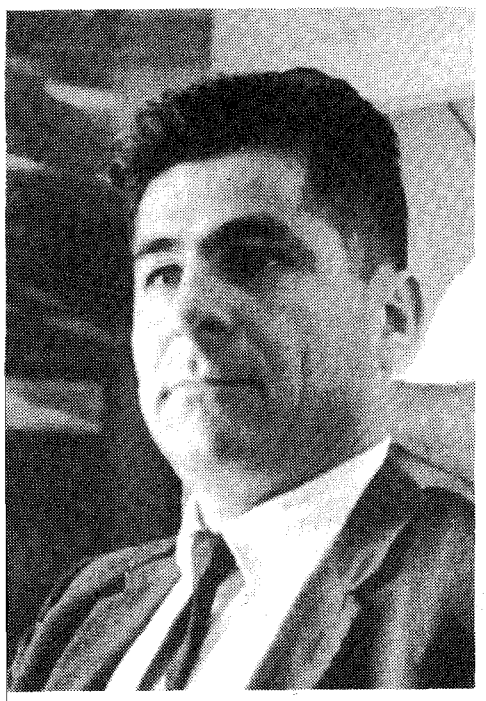

Reies Tijerina, the self-styled leader of the New Mexico "revolt," has strong ultra-left connections.

same gathering, however, Tijerina's chief aide, Jerry Noll, said that if the U.S. government did not grant the group's demands they should conspire with "foreign powers."

Shortly thereafter, Tijerina's headquarters began distributing leaflets proclaiming "U.S.A. is trespassing in New Mexico. . . . All trespassers must get out of New Mexico now. . . . All trespassers will be punished by law."

Tijerina next showed up at the National Conference of New Politics, the far-left brouhaha held in Chicago in late August; according to Tijerina, unnamed friends on the left sent him $300 to make the trip. While there, the New Mexican claimed to have gained the support of such disparate forces as Black Muslim leader Elijah Muhammad and Dr. Martin Luther King, who supposedly was to come to the Southwest to assist Tijerina's cause.

At the October convention of Tijerina's group—now called the Confederation of Free City States—the ties with "Black Power" radicals were solidified further. Saying "we are a new breed and this new breed is joining together," Tijerina signed an "assistance pact" with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, California's gun-toting Black Panthers and other militant groups.

A view of just how far to the left Tijerina's politics extend is provided by James A. Kennedy, a member of the National Coordinating Committee of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, the youth group created by the U.S. Communist party. Writing in a June 1967 issue of the Red-lining *National Guardian* concerning Tijerina's "research" into the land grant controversy, Kennedy stated:

"[Tijerina] spent several years in Mexico and the U.S. researching the war against Mexico, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and other aspects of the land grant question. In contact with Mexican and other Latin American radicals and Marxists, Tijerina delved into the dynamics of U.S. imperialism and world struggles for liberation. He has expressed solidarity with the Vietnamese, the Puerto Rican independence movement and the peoples' struggle in Latin America."

Where Tijerina, a struggling fundamentalist preacher, received the money and backing to undertake this extensive "research," neither Kennedy—nor Tijerina—is saying.

Tijerina's bonds with the far left and racial militants are further evidenced in his spoken harangues. In virtually every speech he denounces the "Anglos" (white non-Mexican Americans) with the same virulence as Rap Brown damns the "honkies."

Speaking of his land claims, Tijerina has urged a policy "cleansing ourselves of fear and terror" in order to recapture "our land, which was stolen by the Anglo who have [sic] always used violence against us." In another speech he charged "the Anglo's system's days are numbered" and, describing his movement somewhat immodestly, trumpeted "we are the seed to end this evil system of government."

In still another outburst against the "Anglos," Tijerina told his followers:

"They are part of a well-organized criminal conspiracy. Their system is collapsing, and in their desperation and exasperation they resort to violence, to frame-ups. Anything to hold on to power."

The most telling irony of Tijerina's wild charges is that the Spanish-Americans whose cause he pretends to champion have done very well by the "evil system" he denounces. In Tijerina's home state of New Mexico, for example, although Mexican-Americans make up less than 30 per cent of the population, individuals from this ethnic group hold a number of prestigious official positions.

Among the posts held are a U.S. Senate seat (Joseph Montoya), the chair of Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, 11 of 42 state senate seats, 16 of 70 state representative seats, 5 of 21 district judgeships and the positions of majority floor leader of the state senate and majority whip in the house of representatives.

Moreover, in Rio Arriba County, site of last June's courthouse raid by Tijerina, every county official is Mexican-American. Additionally, the police who arrested Tijerina, the district attorney who prosecuted him and the judge that presided at the November trial, were all Mexican-Americans.

Therefore, if Tijerina wishes to make a cause out of discrimination against Mexican-Americans, the nation's second largest minority bloc, he would appear to be on shaky ground. But through his flamboyant actions and violent tactics, Reies Tijerina has captured the imagination of many of his ethnic kin and by teaming up with radicals seeking to exploit the conditions of Negroes, Tijerina will most likely achieve more publicity and more success than his cause merits.

If violence and bloodshed occur in the course of these activities, Tijerina has amply demonstrated that it won't bother him very much. And if this is to be the result, the people of New Mexico can look back to the time when federally financed Office of Economic Opportunity officials gave Tijerina the support and mantle of respectability he so sorely needed.

'Unfair and untrue' charges on bombing in Viet Nam

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

For some time critics of President Johnson's Vietnamese policy have shouted from the rooftops that he should tell the American people "all the facts" about the war in Viet Nam.

As a propaganda trick, this is very neat. No matter how much the President says, the critics continue to demand more—as if he had said nothing. To be fair to the President, he and his chief lieutenants have given the American people vast amounts of information about the Vietnamese war. There is, in fact, too much material for the average citizen to absorb without making a career of it.

Some of the press has not been too helpful. Day after day it publishes with little or no comment the wild and inflammatory claims and attacks of anti-Administration and pro-Vietnik politicians, professors and other assorted peaceniks. Recently, however, the Washington *Post* ran a carefully documented account of the sustained campaign of terrorism which the Viet Cong has carried out in South Viet Nam. The effect, as it cited the barbarity and premeditated cruelty of the Communists to their fellow Vietnamese, was blood-chilling.

But articles like that seldom appear. The effect would be too grisly. So the newspaper reader is subjected to a drumfire of charges, most of them irresponsible and know-nothing, about American "genocide" and the victims of napalm attacks.

Dr. Howard Rusk, the eminent writer on medicine for the New York *Times*, visited the hospitals of South Viet Nam and found no cases of women or children burned by napalm. He did find thousands of maimed victims of Viet Cong torture and planned terror—South Vietnamese all. The story was virtually ignored and elsewhere the napalm penny-dreadfuls of the propagandists continue to fill up newsprint.

Last week the newspapers were full of one of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's more outrageous outpourings, the product of a television interview in which he was never asked to substantiate his charges. On the CBS program, "Face the Nation," he also rewrote history by attacking the Democratic Administration for allegedly changing the aims of the Vietnamese war from a military effort to help the South Vietnamese to an anti-Communist struggle for self-protection. Said Bobby:

"We were making the effort there so that people would have the right to decide their own future. Now we've changed and we've switched. Maybe they don't want it, but we want it. So we're going in there and we're killing South Vietnamese—we're killing children—we're killing women—we're killing innocent people because we don't want to have the war on American soil."

Now, it may be that Bobby does not know that in war, civilians are sometimes killed. In World War II American bombers leveled whole cities. (Among those who flew in those missions was Joe Kennedy Jr., Bobby's brother.) But the United States and its allies in Viet Nam are fighting an enemy which uses the wholesale murder of civilians as an instrument of military strategy.

To say, moreover, that the United States has "switched" is to show a callous disregard for the facts of post-war American foreign policy. The United States has spent billions to contain Communist expansionism in Europe and Asia. That was how the Marshall Plan and foreign aid began.

The U.S. bolstered the Greek government in the late 1940s with men and money to fight communism directly. It sent troops into the Dominican Republic and participated in the ill-fated Bay of Pigs attempt to overthrow the Reds in Cuba. It fought a bloody war in Korea to prevent the spread of Communist domination. It is in Thailand for this purpose.

Only recently has the argument been added that by stopping the Communists, the United States is allowing self-determination to become viable in Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

If Bobby Kennedy does not know this, then he should read the public papers of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. He should read the speeches of Sen. John F. Kennedy. And he should talk to those men who worked with Jack Kennedy closely.

The late President was aware of the need for fighting the spread of communism when he increased the number of U.S. troops in South Viet Nam from a handful of observers and a training cadre to many thousands of combat soldiers. He should read the plans for escalation worked out in the last days of his life.

To make matters worse, Bobby launched an attack on the South Vietnamese fighting men and accused them of not fighting. The truth of the matter, as any reader of military dispatches knows, is that the South Vietnamese have fought bravely, if often not wisely, and sustained heavy losses.

To cast aspersions on their fighting qualities makes trouble for United States troops and diplomats in South Viet Nam by creating antagonisms and bad feeling against Americans. That the charge is also unfair and untrue is an index of the Kennedy method.

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U.S. troops check out a suspected Viet Cong village in South Viet Nam. Sen. Kennedy, in his sermons on the war, forgets that sometimes civilian casualties are unavoidable.

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Both Papers Struck for Third Time in Five Years

Fearful God of Unionism Again Served in Detroit

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

It was raining in Detroit on the afternoon of the 17th—a slow, seeping rain, wet as tears, and the walks were a cold November grey. Outside the *Free Press*. a knot of workers gathered to read a notice to employes just posted on the door:

"Due to actions taken by certain unions and their members, the *Free Press,* effective November 17, suspends publication. Except for a limited number of employes who will be notified, there is no work available for you to perform. Therefore, you are hereby notified that until further notice, you are no longer required to report for work, and your compensation ceased with the completion of your last day worked. . . ."

A few blocks away, pickets of the Teamsters Union plodded along the walks outside the afternoon Detroit *News*. With the *News* on strike, and the *Free Press* committed to a supporting lockout, Detroit once again was without her daily papers. It was the third time in five years.

The situation is real enough, God knows, to the merchants and readers, and to the 4,500 employes who are victims of this dismal afternoon. A visiting newspaperman, unfamiliar with the forces that hold this city in their grasp, is struck by the awful unreality of it all. These are the elements from which Greek tragedy is made—action and reaction, move and counter-move, the players imprisoned in a Theban house. Agamemnon went to Troy; the Teamsters went on strike. Now the notice is taped to a newspaper door.

Detroit, which has had its share of troubles this year, is now plagued with a crippling newspaper strike which is causing economic hardship for many labor union members not directly connected with the wage dispute.

How did it happen? The Detroit papers were out for 46 days in 1962. They were out for 134 days in 1964. The recollection of those bitter strikes is dagger keen. Surely, one might have imagined, the contending parties would have come to the table determined to prevent a repetition.

But fate intervened, in the brooding presence of an ambitious young Teamsters' boss, Elton Schade, 26, a firebrand intent upon igniting madness. The Teamsters' contract expired on November 15. Schade confronted the *News* with 71 demands—a 15 per cent increase in wages, a fat increase in pensions and sick leave. The papers now provide employes with a $5,000 life insurance policy, payable on a contributory basis. Schade demanded a $20,000 policy for every driver, payable entirely by the papers. The typical driver now earns from $150 to $175 a week. The Teamsters were talking in terms of payroll costs of $10,000 per man per year.

So the *News* said no, and countered with an offer of a 4 per cent increase this year and 4 per cent the next. It was a basis for bargaining. Schade had not come to bargain. Before anyone really knew what was happening, the Teamsters were shouting through a strike vote and the pickets were on the street. That was on Thursday the 16th. And the tragedy was triggered.

The Detroit papers have 20 different contracts with 14 different unions. These other unions, one is told, were struck dumb by the Teamsters' reckless action. They wanted no part of a strike; many of the members are only now recovering from the economic impact of the strike of 1964. But men were helpless. There was the picket line. It had to be honored; and there went the *News*. Over at the *Free Press*, management saw the whipsaw coming and felt inevitability overwhelm. So the notice went up, and the *Free Press* suspended.

Was there no way, the visitor asks, no way at all in which the papers could have kept publishing? Impossible, one is told. In Detroit, unionism is a fearful god; honor thy picket line and keep it sacred. No appeal to reason, or to responsibility, or to the tradition of the press would suffice.

Two or three fly-by-night newspapers have since sprung to life, but these are no substitutes for the *News* and the *Free Press*. Radio and TV stations have stepped up their news broadcasts, but such broadcasts are ephemeral. The permanent record of births, deaths, public events, now is suspended; the written word is halted. And until this madness runs its course, the helpless combatants must accept their needless losses. No one will perform work at the *News*, and at the *Free Press* there is no work to be performed. Tragedy or travesty? Or both?

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In Defense of Youth

By BARRY GOLDWATER

On more than 50 college and university campuses this year I have met and spoken with the young men and women who popularly are pictured in the press and on TV as a howling mob of dissenters, hippies and alienated wanderers.

Nothing could be further from the truth. The present generation of these students is far and away the best, brightest and most responsible I have ever seen, perhaps that the country has ever produced.

The tiny group of ill-mannered, largely unprincipled, violence-prone and authoritarian students which makes the headlines does little else. These young people are empty philosophically.

On the other hand, virtually every one of those I met on my annual campus tour has been able to disagree without being disagreeable. They have shown questing, not muddled minds. They have expressed serious concerns and not internal chaos.

Thanks to the microscopic concentration on the loudmouths and emptyheads, however, it is easy for many members of my generation to conclude that every campus demonstration is an indication of the decline of America itself.

Let me sketch a few points that make for optimism instead of pessimism.

Take the draft. Many, of course, object to it purely and simply because they do not want to fight communism. They'd be happy to fight this country, however, in fact, wage a form of guerrilla warfare against it even now.

Most of the campus objections, I have found, are far different. They are based purely on principle. They object to the draft because it is, at the root, just another form of state coercion of the individual. Most of the campus objections to the draft include a firm espousal of a volunteer military, with highly paid professionals to handle the country's defense.

I find nothing wrong with these positions. My first pledge in the residential campaign was to end the unfair draft and to build a fully professional and voluntary military.

Take the Vietnamese war. For every objector who actually is taking the side of the Viet Cong, there are a hundred young campus dissenters who object to fighting a war without a stated goal of victory, with no end in sight and within a context of a foreign policy that ranges from vague to vacuous.

Take conformity in general. For every unwashed hippie who adopts a beaded, belled uniform as a cosmetic curtain against reality, there are hundreds of students who wear beards or jeans simply because they find them attractive or comfortable or who, in a way, are trying to remind their elders that what goes on in a man's head is far more important than what he wears on his back.

The urge to nonconformity is bound sooner or later to take the form of healthy resistance to that most conformist of all powers, the federal bureaucracy. Someday that very resistance, from these very students, may be the force that finally halts the growth of bureaucratic power which those of our generation have failed even to slow.

I am not discouraged by what I've seen and heard on campus. I am, on the contrary, much encouraged—and proud.

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Now That Great Britain Has Devalued the Pound

'I Told You So'...

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

The four saddest words in any language are: "I told you so." It is utterly sickening to sit here and see the absolutely foreseeable dollar crisis after writing—I've no idea how many times—that Presidents Kennedy and Johnson were inevitably carrying the country into exactly what's happening.

The soundness and value of our dollar works its way into every phase of our lives and every family's future. It directly affects all wage earners, all pensions, savings, life insurance holders, retirement plans, annuities, the cost of living—we all alike face the pocketbook effect.

It is totally preposterous that the U.S. dollar should be threatened in this most productive and richest country on earth.

We're paying today, the hard way, for what President Kennedy conveniently called economic "myths," which were not myths at all, and for President Johnson's same financial irresponsibility. But what the politicians would like to say is: "Don't bring up the history."

The New Frontier-"Great Society" inherited a federal debt of $283 billion. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson, both breaking every pre-election promise they ever made, have run the debt up to $340 billion.

Mr. Kennedy inherited a gold problem and changed it into a gold crisis. Mr. Johnson, in turn, compounded it.

When the New Frontier-"Great Society" took over we held $21 billion in gold. Four days before Great Britain devalued the pound our total supply broke below $13 billion, another new 29-year low.

We held 54 per cent of the world's monetary gold stock. Today we hold less than 30 per cent.

In this period other nations' gold reserves climbed to about $28 billion by latest Federal Reserve Board figures. And their additional dollar balances, convertible into our gold, climbed from $13.8 billion to $29 billion. The outside world now holds more than $55 billion in gold and dollars—nearly twice as much as 10 years ago.

Thus we have suffered not only an absolute loss of gold but also a pro-rata share of the world's gold. Both these losses are larger than those of any other major nation. Most others have achieved both an absolute and proportionate increase.

As a result, the United States simply does not command the same pre-eminence in world finance that we did before the New Frontier-"Great Society" took over.

Our balance-of-payments problem is only part of the gold crisis story. At best, a favorable balance of trade (which we have) can only reduce the means by which foreign creditors gain the right to convert dollars into gold. They would not exercise that right, even after Britain's devaluation, if they trusted our financial trend. They would buy dollars—not sell them—the same process which for generations has made the mighty American dollar the best and most sought-after currency in the world.

But while our political spenders continued their debt-building and overspending here and abroad, the world's cold appraisal saw—and sees—us trapped in the backwash of ever-mounting deficits, pork-barrel politics, juggled books and endless debt-ceiling increases—all backed up by double-talk about "myths" and now by the outpourings for the third largest war in our history.

On Feb. 9, 1965, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee invited me to testify on the gold problem. Even though this was nearly three years ago, foreign-owned dollars convertible into our gold were already about twice our entire supply, including the amount legally required behind our money. President Johnson proposed to drop the legal minimum by $5 billion.

I contended that this $5 billion, too, would go with the wind unless Mr. Johnson stopped breaking his budget promises, quit juggling the books and put our financial house in order, and that nothing short of this could save us from exactly what we are seeing today.

The White House and Treasury officals shouted this down as being

Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler announced recently that the U.S. balance of payments for the first nine months of 1967 showed a deficit of $1.75 billion.

alarmist and insisted the additional $5 billion would cure the gold crisis.

Politics came first—and here we are today.

We should clearly understand that the self-serving politicians themselves are to blame, and should be held accountable. In simple justice, a bamboozled public should blow the whistle on the Washington Robin Hoods of the Red Ink and not let them duck the blame.

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The Collapse of a System

By HENRY HAZLITT

The devaluation of the British pound from $2.80 to $2.40 is not only another declaration of bankruptcy by Great Britain: it is another revelation of the bankruptcy of the international money system concocted at Bretton Woods, N.H., in 1944.

The argument put forward by the sponsors of that system was that it would promote international trade and domestic prosperity by stabilizing the values of national currencies and maintaining fixed and dependable exchange ratios between them. All that was necessary, they blandly explained, was to make one key currency, the American dollar, directly convertible into gold. All the others could simply be tied to each other by being tied to the dollar. Then every currency would support all the others, and everything would be just dandy.

What has been the result? The British pound, which had already been devalued from $4.86 to $4.03 when it entered the International Monetary Fund, was devalued again in September 1949 from $4.03 to $2.80. That action touched off 25 more devaluations of other currencies within a single week.

Since the fund opened for business, in fact, there is hardly one of its hundred or more member currencies, with the exception of the dollar, that has not been devalued at least once. Even before November 18 every currency, without exception, bought less than it did when the fund started. The new devaluation of the pound to $2.40 has already touched off a series of more devaluation of other currencies. Not until at least several months from now will we know how seriously the world monetary edifice has been shaken.

And yet throughout the last 20 years we have been hearing and reading from official sources nothing but endlessly repeated statements about how "successfully" the fund system has been functioning. Only this fall the fund members triumphantly announced a new gimmick, "special drawing rights," to make the system still more successful. These special drawing rights are nothing more than a new form of paper money or paper credit designed to make possible a further uniform international inflation and monetary depreciation that will not show up in the quoted exchange values of individual currencies.

At least an open devaluation of an individual currency, like that of the pound to $2.40, lets us see just who is being swindled by how much. The first losers are the central banks, private banks and firms and individuals all over the world who trusted the British government's solemn pledges that the pound would not again be devalued.

Maybe some of the "new economists" (though I doubt it) will at last begin asking themselves whether the international gold standard may have some advantages that they could have overlooked.

Another bankruptcy that the new devaluation emphasizes is the welfare state. Prime Minister Harold Wilson fatuously blames "the speculators," but the real cause of the pound's new downfall is the attempt of Britian to live beyond its means—the cradle-to-grave security, the deficits of the socialized industries, all financed by budget deficits and the printing of more money.

Of course, the devaluation of the pound will bring tremendous pressure on the dollar. The Johnson Administration's ability and will to deal with this are more than questionable. The President has reaffirmed "unequivocally the commitment of the United States to buy and sell gold at the existing price of $35 an ounce." This is all very well as far as it goes. But if this commitment is to be kept, the government will have to slash billions off the "Great Society" welfare spending and stop the swelling deficit and the constant increase in the paper money supply.

Mr. Johnson has still given no sign that he seriously means to do anything in this direction.

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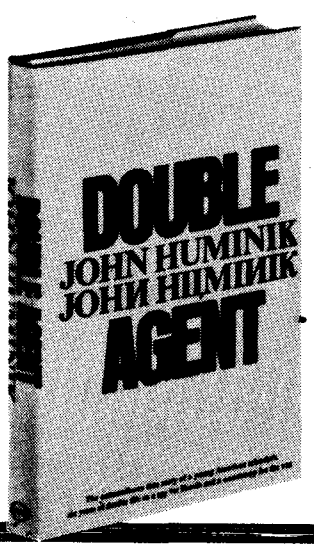

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The Academy Dissents

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Concurrently with the celebration of the USSR semicentennial, I suggested reading Eugene Lyons' timely *Worker's Paradise Lost* in order to learn just what was being celebrated.

Which brings this rebuke from Hubert Phillips, emeritus professor of history at Fresno State College: "If you were writing on the Jesuits, you would not lean heavily on the writings of an ex-Jesuit; nor, if writing on Masonry, would you give too much credence to an ex-Mason. But you seem enthralled by what the ex-Communist, Eugene Lyons, says about Russia. Why?"

Well, sir, I think that in all such instances you must weigh the testimony of the witness against the other evidence you have. And, if it jibes with all the known facts, you cannot peremptorily dismiss it and yet claim to be an honest reporter. Nor even, if I may say so, an unprejudiced historian.

But liberals, I fear, suffer from a syndrome which holds that a Communist who breaks with the party and reveals its sinister designs is, ipso facto, untrustworthy; while the Red who continues to carry out orders—and is caught at it—is a martyr. The Mafia has a similar code.

Incontestably, we have learned much about the Kremlin's workings, at home and abroad, precisely because of those

WALTER BENNETT

It has been from former Communists like Whittaker Chambers (above) that much has been learned about domestic conspiracies.

who became disillusioned and turned state's evidence, so to speak.

In Hollywood 30 years ago, those of us who watched apprehensively as the interlocking Commie directorate maneuvered to take over every union and guild were denounced as witch-hunters by the liberals. Only after some Communist backsliders revealed the names of over 300 party members, many of them famous, did it become clear that, unlike Salem, there were some real witches at work. (Some of them, incidentally, are still working.)

It took Bella Dodd to give us the damning proof of the Red apparatus' control over the New York school system, with very few teachers realizing it—and those few labeled "McCarthyites."

And it was through Whittaker Chambers' conscience that we learned about Alger Hiss. Yet some still maintain that Hiss was framed by a government conspiracy in which the FBI and a famous New York judge participated. To these faithful Hiss is another Dreyfus and Chambers the monstrous Esterhazy. An English jurist expounded that theory in a book.

The ensuing notoriety cost Chambers his $25,000 job, but Hiss is now lecturing at the New School for Social Research and denouncing McCarthyism. I trust no student will bring up the matter of the "Pumpkin Papers" to embarrass him.

But Lyons, Professor, was never a courier or spy for the party. True, as a young man he fell under the Communist spell, as did many who read the New York *Times* dispatches from Russia. And so he was naturally on Cloud 9 when he landed the job of UP correspondent in Moscow.

There, slowly but surely, he saw every hope crumble, every dream vanish. His reaction was that of the European intellectuals who had first cheered the French Revolution and had then been sickened by its cruelty and blood-letting.

He found catharsis when he wrote *Assignment to Utopia*, that devastating indictment of the Kremlin. That was in 1937, Professor, and he has been telling the truth about Russia ever since.

And I find his conclusions jibe with those of a notable list of observers with whom I have often discussed what they saw in Russia.

There's Harry Lang of the Jewish *Daily Forward* who first broke the story of the great famine; Isaac Don Levine, who has kept a watchful eye on the Kremlin for 50 years; Max Eastman, who, like Lyons, thought he was off to Utopia but came back to report it was Gehenna; Jake Kornfeder, once a devout believer, who returned to tell us what Stalin was really like at a time when our liberal press was hailing Uncle Joe as a combination of George Washington and Andrew Jackson; William Henry Chamberlin, who covered Moscow for the *Christian Science Monitor*; Ben Gitlow, who once ran for Veep on the Communist ticket here; Alexander Barmein, who rose to the rank of brigadier general in Russia before he defected to us—and a number of others.

These are some of the authorities on whom I rely. And, turnabout being fair play, Professor, I'd like to know the authorities you rely on.

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HOUSING FIGHT — A proposed 37-unit housing project for low-income Negroes and whites in Pittsburgh's middle-income West End section is meeting with stiff opposition from the area's residents. The most vociferous plaintiffs: successful Negroes living in the integrated neighborhood. The new project's houses would rent for $35 to $50 a month alongside a group of $18,000 to $28,000 homes. As one Negro complained: "We've worked hard to build our homes and keep them nice. We don't want anybody to come in here and lower the property values. Race means nothing. I'm a Negro myself and if you're right, you're right." "The ones who lived in projects before," said one community Negro leader, "are the ones who are the most strongly opposed to the project. They worked hard to get out." Another added, "I lived in a project for awhile and I know what happens. They go down. Nobody takes care of them and they get dirty and ugly." The Negroes and whites living in the long-integrated neighborhood are working together in efforts to keep out the new project.

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PLOT OR POLITICS? The Garrison Case and Its Cast by Rosemary James and Jack Wardlaw (Pelican Publishing House, 908 Maritime Building, New Orleans, La. Paperback, $1.75. Order directly from publisher.)

Persons eager to learn what the Louisiana phase of "the plot against Kennedy" is all about will profitably turn to this collaboration by two alert on-the-scene reporters. The authors, bless their hearts, "have no thesis to peddle." They admit to only a single prejudice: "We were admirers of the late President." A 27-page appendix lists "all persons connected with the probe of the Kennedy assassination by the office of the district attorney of Orleans Parish."—From **Saturday Review**

THE FACE OF SOUTH VIET NAM. Text by Dean Brelis. Photographs by Jill Krementz. (Houghton, 250 pages, $10).

"An NBC reporter who has written several books including novels describes what he saw and heard on Marine patrols in Viet Nam. He has doubts about American policy in Viet Nam, but he has no doubts about the bravery of American soldiers there. The stellar part of his book is a true story of the successful escape of two ingenious Marines from Viet Cong captors. The photographs by free-lancer Jill Krementz concentrate on the effects of war on the people and the land."—From **Publisher's Weekly**

COMMUNISM IN VIET NAM by Roger Swearingen and Hammond Rolph (American Bar Association, 1155 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., 193 pages, $1. Order directly from publisher.).

"If every American 'dove' on the Viet Nam war could be induced to read this small book, we might conceivably see an end to much of the dissension and bickering that surrounds our effort in that beleaguered Southeast Asian nation. . . .

"Actually, **Communism in Viet Nam** has little to do with our policy there. Dr. Swearingen and his colleague, Commander Rolph (formerly with U.S. Naval Intelligence), both of the Research Institute on Communist Strategy and Propaganda at the University of Southern California, have produced a simple, completely factual documentary study of the truth about the North Vietnamese Communist regime, the Viet Cong, the National Liberation Front, and their aims, strategy and tactics so far as South Viet Nam is concerned. Along with this goes consideration—again backed up by facts, not pure theory, surmise and propaganda—of the stake of Red China and Soviet Russia in the Vietnamese conflict.

"The study is so important and the facts it produces so irrefutable because it is based to a large degree not on speculation or self-serving argument but on original Viet Cong and Communist documents. . . ."—By Rosalie Gordon in **America's Future**

YOU ARE EXTRAORDINARY by Roger J. Williams (Random House, 252 pages, $5.95).

"This book is not about freedom. Yet, rarely has appeared a book more important to the freedom thesis. . . .

"Suppose everyone were identical. There would be no need for freedom. But once we grasp how radically unique each of us is, we can see, without any prompting by the author, how essential freedom is to survival.

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"Dr. Roger Williams is a distinguished biochemist at the University of Texas. His studies in the biochemical basis of individuality have not, to our knowledge, been equaled by any scientist."—From a review in "Notes from the Foundation for Economic Education"

GALLANT MEN by Sen. Everett Dirksen and H. Paul Jeffers (McGraw-Hill, 122 pages, $3.95).

This is a book for young readers which cannot be surpassed for Christmas giving. Based on Sen. Dirksen's best-selling record of the same name, the book is an eloquent study of a handful of gallant men who have brought glory and freedom to their country. Beginning with William Bradford, the first leader of Plymouth Colony, through Thomas Jefferson, Sam Adams and Abraham Lincoln, to Viet Nam war hero Capt. Bill Carpenter and astronaut John Glenn, this is a stirring profile of men who, in Dirksen's words, have "inspired not only their own generations, but the generations that follow."

THE TASTE OF POWER by Ladislav Mnacko (Praeger, 235 pages, $5.95).

"The Czech government suppressed **The Taste of Power**. Ladislav Mnacko, 48, a Communist for 25 years and his country's most celebrated writer, then published it in the West. . . .

"Last month, to protest Czechoslovakia's position in the Mideast war and its stirrings of official anti-Semitism, he left for Israel, intending to return. But for this last straw he was stripped of citizenship, party membership and literary decorations.

"**The Taste of Power** is a study in novel form of a good Communist who helps drive out the Germans and install Communist rule, then climbs over his friends, values and ideals to the top of the government and becomes totally corrupted by power. . . ."—From a review by Stephen S. Rosenfeld in the Washington **Post**

ESPIONAGE ESTABLISHMENT by David Wise and Thomas Ross. (Random House, 308 pages, $6.95).

"The co-authors of '**The Invisible Government**' now focus their attention on the contemporary international espionage establishment. The nature, mushrooming size and power of the espionage organizations of the four major powers—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China—are here described and assessed.

"The authors offer a disturbing, inside look at the operations, methodology and personalities of the spy establishment and enliven their material with vivid, fascinating, detailed case studies of classic examples of spy activity here and abroad. Of particular interest is the emphasis on the internal, domestic activities of spy agencies, especially the homefront exploits of the CIA. More journalistic than scholarly in style, this is an exciting, provocative appraisal of the international cloak-and-dagger scene." . . .—From **Publisher's Weekly**

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Boycott of Olympics Is Boycott of Reality

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The "Black Power" advocates seem to be more and more committed to turning the United States into an "apartheid" nation, which is the very thing they profess to hate about South Africa.

How else are we to understand Cassius Clay—or Muhammed Ali—when he observes that Allah intended ants in an anthill to stick to their own color? The answer to this is that human beings are not ants, or any other type of hive or hill-dwelling insect; man is a primate still in the process of evolution, and he still has a chance to make several types of adjustment to reality.

The most recent outbreak of the "Black Power" apartheid virulence is the attempt by a California group headed by Harry Edwards, a Negro professor of sociology, to organize a black boycott of the 1968 Olympic games. Tommie Smith, a Negro sprint champion, has been quoted as saying that he won't compete at Mexico City because "winning gold medals for a country where I don't have my freedom is irrelevant."

The trouble with this point of view is that it implies a perfectionist standard that no country in the world has ever reached. In England there is prejudice against West Indians and Hindus; in Soviet Russia Jews are second-class citizens; in Australia they don't even let Negroes enter the country as immigrants. In India "caste" is still a brooding reality. In Hawaii, on the other hand, there is very little race discrimination—and Hawaii is an American state that is surely entitled to its share of representation in the Olympics.

The perfectionist who cannot see that historical evolution is a rugged process commits a crime against a lot of his live-and-let-live brothers who want to see slow improvement in their own daily lives. About twenty years ago, when I occasionally managed to wangle a sports assignment out of a magazine editor, I traveled for a week with Branch Rickey, then the highly unorthodox impresario of the Brooklyn Dodgers. It was an exciting week, for Rickey had just brought a Negro baseball player, Jackie Robinson, up from the Dodgers' Montreal farm team to play first base as the first representative of his race in the big leagues.

Robinson's natural position was second base, and he was unhappy about having to learn something different. But he was even more unhappy about the constraints of behavior that Rickey forced upon him. Rickey made him promise that he would not reply to taunts about his color, or argue about spiking collisions or other physical provocations, for at least one year as a major league competitor.

For a man of Robinson's pride and combative temperament this was hard to swallow. But he went along with Rickey for the benefit of his race. Today, as a result of Robinson's decision, the Negro all but dominates major league baseball.

Whatever the "Black Power" extremists may say, the Negro is slowly winning his fight against discrimination in the U.S. One out of seven U.S. athletes who took part in the 1964 Olympics at Tokyo was black. (The Negro is still only one out of 10 in the U.S.)

What happens in athletics in America is always a precursor of what happens

Assistant Professor Harry Edwards of San Jose State has been helping to organize a boycott of the 1968 Olympics by Negro athletes.

in society as a whole. If you don't believe it, read in James Michener's *Hawaii* about what Oriental football prowess did to break down color consciousness in our mid-Pacific state.

The American university was once dominated by the Wasp, or White Anglo-Saxon Protestant. But the Michener process has already conquered the university. The big guns in winning the Ivy League football championship for Yale this autumn were an Irishman (Brian Dowling), a Negro (Calvin Hill), and a Jew (Bruce Weinstein) who would not play on Yom Kippur. They practiced a beautiful togetherness on the football field.

The Negro athletes who elect to go to Mexico City in 1968 will not be representing an abstraction; they will be representing a people who hold all shades of opinion about "race." Don't the members of the Dowling-Hill-Weinstein team, who constitute a prime example of integration in America, have their right to be represented at Mexico City by the best athletes we can assemble regardless of race? Or is the Ku Klux Klan alone entitled to representative participation in the Olympics?

This is a question that track star Tommie Smith might ponder.

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Reducing Embassy Expenses in Brazil

From the Richmond *News Leader*

For perhaps the first time since U.S. Embassies were ordered to serve American wine instead of French wine, a sincere effort is being made to cut down on diplomatic expenditures abroad.

Ambassador John W. Tuthill, U.S. envoy to Brazil, has announced that the staff at the U.S. Embassy in Rio de Janeiro will be reduced by 50 per cent during the next two years. His "Operation Topsy" will affect about half of the 1,000 Americans employed by the embassy, but not the 700 Peace Corpsmen working in Brazil, nor the 1,200 Brazilian nationals working for the U.S. there.

Ambassador Tuthill undertook his economy drive when he discovered that the diplomatic mission in Brazil had proliferated until several skyscrapers and additional office and residential space were needed to house personnel. After receiving permission from Washington, he began pruning staffs in outlying consulates that served only to validate visas.

Most of his staff reduction will be accomplished through attrition: No new employes will be hired without his approval. The military mission, which cares for a fleet of four airplanes, warned that a cut-back would result in all sorts of dire consequences, such as closing of the PX. The ambassador replied, "Good."

If he succeeds, the ambassador will save the U.S. as much as $15 million a year; because most foreign service contracts are made for two-year periods, his savings may total $30 million. In time, his economy drive could serve as a blueprint for other U.S. Embassies whose staffs have grown beyond logical proportions.

Perhaps when he gets through cutting the operation in Brazil back to size, the ambassador might be prevailed upon to return to Washington. There he'd find great challenge for his talents in tackling the greatest "Operation Topsy" of them all.

The "MacARTHUR Hearings"

Gen. **Douglas MacArthur,** considered by many to have been one of the greatest men that ever lived, was summarily relieved of his Far Eastern command on April 11, 1951.

An aroused America demanded that Congress investigate his dismissal. At the ensuing inquiry, held before a joint session of the Senate Armed Services & Foreign Relations Committees, Gen. MacArthur eloquently defended his position and forcefully spoke out against those who forbade victory in Korea.

Sen. **Richard Russell,** Chairman of the Joint Committee, said, as the General completed his testimony:

"General MacArthur, I wish to state to you that the 3 days that you have been here are without parallel in my legislative experience."

Read Gen. MacArthur's spontaneously given testimony, as he states his case for victory . . If his advice had been followed, it is entirely probable that the balance of power in Southeast Asia would have turned in favor of the Free World.

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- √ How the Truman Administration attempted to "muzzle" him.
- √ The causes of war — his hopes for its abolition.
- √ How he countered the arguments of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and persuaded them to assent to his plan for the Inchon Landing, the brilliant operation that broke the back of the North Korean forces.
- √ How he would have liberated Communist controlled territory for the first time since WWII.
- √ The social changes that he engineered in Japan which helped thwart Stalin's plans to annex that country.

Gen. MacArthur's testimony "reads today like prophecy . . . . It is indispensable background reading for all who wish to put today's turmoil in Southeast Asia into proper focus." **—Human Events**

"This paperback should be in the hands of every conservative who is interested in our involvement in Asia. His prophetic remarks on Soviet Russia, Communist China, the future of the United Nations, and America's defense plans are must reading for a proper understanding of current Communist threats." **—Henry P. Durkin, *The New Guard***

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Of particular interest are Gen. MacArthur's responses to questions and opinions of committee members, such as Senators:

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Having long been out of print, this volume of historically important testimony stands as a fitting tribute to the wisdom, foresight and courage for which Gen. MacArthur was well known. It belongs in the library of every American, especially those concerned about sending U.S. soldiers to die in "no-win" wars, and those who want to learn and benefit from foreign policy mistakes of the past.

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Target: GOP and Southern Democrats

LBJ to Hit 'Unholy Alliance' in '68 Campaign

By PAUL SCOTT

President Johnson's re-election strategy will be built around a vigorous 1968 campaign against what he calls the "unholy alliance" in Congress.

Under political plans being drafted at the White House, the President will try to pin this political label on the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats in Congress who have combined forces to defeat or greatly whittle down his "Great Society" legislative proposals.

The "unholy alliance" charge, which will soon begin appearing in the President's speeches, was unveiled privately for the first time during an unannounced White House meeting with Democratic congressional leaders.

Although the session was called mainly to consider the President's legislative program, it quickly turned into an unscheduled discussion of the President's political strategy for 1968. After the Senate-House leaders one after another praised the President for his vigorous TV-press conference attack on opponents of his legislative program, the President replied:

"I'm glad you agree with the approach. That press conference was only a sample of what is going to come. The American people are going to see a fighting President from now until next November. It could be 1948 all over again."

"The political pundits are all wet when they say that I can't wage a campaign similar to the one Harry Truman conducted against the 80th Congress in 1948. There will be only one big difference. Where Truman made the Republican-controlled 80th Congress his whipping boy, I plan to attack the 'unholy alliance' in the 90th Congress—the Republicans and Southern Democrats who vote day after day to wreck my programs."

The President clearly indicated that he thought the GOP congressional leadership was making a fatal political mistake in forcing him to accept huge cutbacks in his spending programs.

"Politically, I'm not displeased with what the Republican leaders are doing in Congress," the President said. "With the help of a few Democrats, they are making a record in cutting social programs that will haunt them throughout the entire campaign."

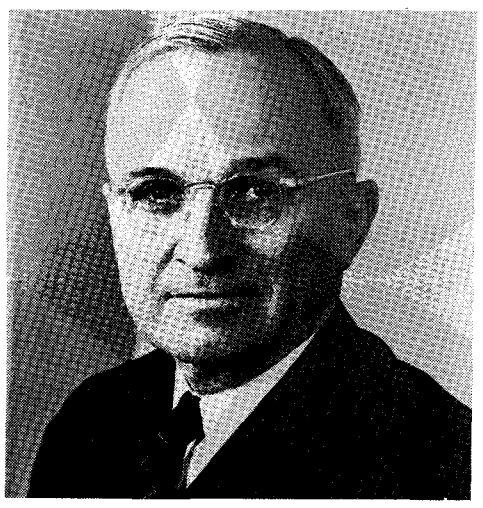
In asking the Senate-House leaders to cooperate in gathering material to press his attack, the President stated: "On every piece of legislation where a coalition of Republicans and Democrats joined to defeat one of our programs or came close to defeating it, I want your help in compiling a complete voting tally of these members.

"This record will permit me to go from state to state denouncing this 'unholy alliance' and warning that if it isn't broken up there will be no funds for the poverty program, for education, or model cities. That is the message that the voters understand."

In winding up the political discussion, the President urged the legislators to use the label—"unholy alliance"—in their speeches after he makes public reference to it.

★ ★ ★

When Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) announces his intentions this week to seek the Democratic nomination for President, he will be less of a threat to President Johnson than to the political future of eight of his liberal colleagues in the Senate.



President Johnson will model his rhetoric on Harry Truman's 1948 cries against the 80th Congress.

Those who feel directly threatened by McCarthy's forthcoming presidential activity are: Senators Birch Bayh, (Ind.); Daniel Brewster, (Md.); Frank Church, (Idaho); Joseph Clark, (Pa.); Ernest Gruening, (Alaska); George McGovern, (S.D.); Gaylord Nelson, (Wis.) and Abraham Ribicoff (Conn.).

According to a confidential survey by the staff of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, what worries these senators is that McCarthy may head up a peace party after he loses at the Democratic convention.

Such a movement, the senators agreed, would split the Democratic vote in their states so they would get fewer votes than normally. For example, political aides of Sen. Ribicoff reported that if McCarthy became a peace party candidate in Connecticut this would probably lead to a three-way race and help the GOP candidate.

Their reasoning runs like this. In Connecticut there's a splinter group called the American Independence Movement, which ran peace candidates in the last congressional elections. While none of these candidates won, they helped to defeat one Democrat.

Statewide, this group collected 15,000 votes. If former Democratic Rep. Frank Kowalski should enter the Senate race on a ticket with Sen. McCarthy, he could probably pull 45,000 votes as a peace party candidate.

Most of Kowalski's votes would come from Democrats. In a close race a defection of so many Democrats could be fatal to Sen. Ribicoff if the Republicans run a strong candidate.

Significantly, none of the senators in their private talks with McCarthy have been able to obtain a promise from the Minnesota liberal that his presidential campaign will be limited to seeking the Democratic nomination.

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How to Curb Labor Abuses

From the Arizona *Republic*

Poverty, Viet Nam and civil rights have been so much in the news in recent months that little else seems to have held the public's attention.

For example, organized labor still enjoys immunities and the monopolistic privileges that have brought it under sporadic criticism over the years. But, except for Hoffa's headline-making, the United Auto Workers strike, and the violence accompanying the steel haulers' strike, labor has largely been absent from the news.

Nevertheless, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce thinks that this is as good a time as any to undertake a campaign to limit labor's disproportionate power, in order to restore a balance between labor and business.

And Sen. Paul Fannin (R.-Ariz.), acutely conscious of the copper industry strike, thinks it is about time to reintroduce legislation (often introduced over the past 20 years) giving union members a voice in determining whether to remain on strike.

The Chamber of Commerce realizes that Congress reflects a strong pro-labor bias, the result of shrewd cultivation and investment by the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE). But it also realizes that the 1968 congressional elections are expected to result in a sweep for candidates not owned by or tied to organized labor.

Therefore, the Chamber is supporting proposals to:

• Limit the powers of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), whose pro-labor bias has been evident for many years.

• Transfer jurisdiction of unfair labor charges from the NLRB, which the Chamber correctly describes as "the creature of the unions," to the federal courts.

• Bar unions from fining members who cross picket lines (which has been upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court).

• Bar "blackmail picketing" by a union seeking to organize workers in a firm that has not recognized the union.

Sen. Fannin's proposal is pro-worker, but it is sure to be opposed by union bosses.

It provides that 30 days after a strike begins, 20 per cent of the strikers can petition the NLRB for a referendum vote on the strike. If a voting majority then vote to return to work, the union must cancel the strike for at least 90 days. If the majority of voters support the strike, another petition cannot be filed for at least 60 days, at which time it would require signatures from 30 per cent of the workers.

"There's just no logical reason why [workers] shouldn't have a voice in determining when a strike should end," commented Sen. Fannin. "After all, it's their economic destiny that's at stake."

That's the way ex-President Dwight Eisenhower reasoned when he recommended a similar measure in 1954. What he wanted then, and what Sen. Fannin and the Chamber want now, is a more responsible and responsive labor movement in the United States.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

No Tax Increase

By REP. WILBUR MILLS (D.-Ark.)

To grant tax increases without the assurance of expenditure controls would in my estimation represent a departure from the program to which I am dedicated; namely, tax reductions over a period of time, made out of the so-called fiscal dividends or normal growth in revenues. I feel that tax increases now—not accompanied by real and significant expenditure reductions and firmer controls—would have a serious long-range impact upon the direction of our economy. I fear it would mean bigger and bigger government with a smaller and smaller range of freedom of activity for the private sector. I do not intend to be a party to this kind of a program.

Dwindling Reserves

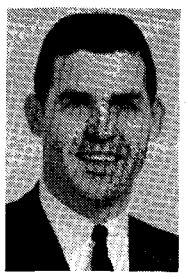
By REP. CLARENCE BROWN (R.-Ohio)

Some economists insist that the basic strength of the American economy compensates for insufficient gold and reserves behind the U.S. dollar. Other more conservative economists argue that money strength depends on gold and reserves behind it. However, if we continue to squander our money here at home, and dissipate our strength, one wonders how we can expect to maintain confidence in the world money market, which is psychologically attuned to the soundness of a country's fiscal and monetary policies and how reserves are affected. It must be remembered that U.S. gold reserves have declined from $22.9 billion to $13.1 billion in the past 10 years, and foreign claims against our gold reserves have increased from $15.8 billion to $30 billion. In other words, we have $13.1 billion in gold reserves to meet outstanding obligations of $30 billion.

Red Space Feats

By REP. BUZ LUKENS (R.-Ohio)

How is the United States space program going in comparison with that of the Soviets?



The House Science and Astronautics Committee on which I serve has come up with an answer to this difficult question based on a study prepared by the Science Policy Research Division of the Library of Congress.

The report, which reviews the first 10 years of the Soviet program in comparison with our own, reached these conclusions:

• At the same time that space efforts in the United States appear to be slackening, the pace of Soviet space flight has picked up by about 60 per cent this year over the corresponding 10 months' total of last year.

• The strong technological base the Russians are building through a sustained long-term commitment to space is permitting them to exercise many options. They are engaged in sophisticated and intricate planetary probes. They can move on to unmanned or manned space platforms for earth resources management or varied other ends. They can also apply their aerospace technology systems management to a great variety of industrial and social purposes here on earth.

• At a time when we are rightfully proud of the great forward step taken by Saturn V and Apollo, we should be braced for the likelihood of an early Soviet attempt to send a large payload around the moon and recover it on earth. Moreover, it will not be surprising if the Soviets unveil a rocket in the Saturn V class or larger within the next year.

Need for Change

By REP. JAMES BROYHILL (R.-N.C.)

Among one of the questions that have been shoved aside for far too long on Capitol Hill is the financing of the Civil Service Retirement Fund. When all factors are considered, the financial structure of the system is not bright indeed. A recent report shows that although the fund has assets of $17 billion, the unfunded liability is presently standing at close to $50 billion and is growing by approximately $1.5 billion every year. This is one of the examples where the Congress has not faced up to the astronomical commitments that have been made in the past. We need a change in philosophy.

British Lesson

By REP. JAMES HALEY (D.-Fla.)

As has been the case with Britain's labor government, our balance-of-payments problem stems mainly from what the *Wall Street Journal* the other day called "wrong-headed governmental policy."

If our situation seems so closely akin to that in Britain, one may well wonder how it happens that our government has not also been forced to devalue the dollar—a step which, I can assure you, has actually been considered in some depth at the Treasury Department, although we are assured no such action is planned.

I think there are three answers to the question. One is that, as the dollar is the standard for evaluation of all world currencies, formal devaluation would cause a lot of trouble. Another is that our economy is so much bigger and so much more broad-based than Britain's that we are able to continue abusing it for a longer time. But the third, and most important, I think, is that the United States dollar is being continually devalued through our government's addiction to inflation resulting from deficit financing—a process less obvious than formal devaluation, but certainly just as effective in reducing the purchasing power of the dollar, which is what devaluation boils down to in its simplest terms.

Nevertheless, we cannot go on forever in refusing to correct the grave distortions we have imposed on our own economy—distortions which already have brought our government finances to a shocking state.

Herein lies, for this country, the lesson and the warning contained in the inevitable British devaluation of the pound.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• A major fight of this congressional session looms as House-Senate conferees meet to work out a compromise **Social Security Amendments** bill (HR 12080). The Senate bill, passed late last week, increased benefits for some 23.8 million Social Security recipients by 15 per cent, with the monthly minimum benefit raised to $70, for an estimated first year cost of almost $7 billion; the version passed by the House hiked benefits only 12.5 per cent, raised the monthly minimum to $50, and amounted to an increased cost of $3.4 billion. With a surtax increase threatened for next year, and with Social Security funds already sorely depleted by Medicare, congressional conservatives will make an all-out drive to reduce the Senate increase to the House level.

• Another conference fight is taking place over the "**War on Poverty**" (S 2388) bill, with Senate conferees attempting to scuttle the House-added amendment allowing local government officials to control poverty fund expenditures in their communities (rather than by the present independent poverty boards). Another aspect of the poverty battle involves spending. The House authorized expenditure of $1.6 billion, the Senate $2.2 billion, but whatever the conference decides upon, the actual **poverty appropriation** will most likely be less; the House-approved authorization figure was already $460 million under the Administration's request.

• After the Administration had a brief flicker of hope that it would get a **10 per cent surtax increase** this year after the British devaluation of the pound, House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.) dashed the new-found hopes, saying "it would be impossible to develop a bill in committee and pass it through the House this year." Mills had tabled the Administration bill until the White House agreed to cut spending; two weeks ago LBJ proposed spending cuts of around $4 billion, hoping to placate Mills. Now Mills, whose committee must write all new tax legislation, says that if the Administration is sincere it should begin immediately to cut back spending and try for the tax increase next session.

• Two bills which the Administration has all but given up hope for this session are the **Safe Streets and Crime Control** bill (HR 5037) and legislation to **protect civil rights workers** (HR 2516). Senate liberals are impeding the progress of the crime bill, objecting to its approval of court-ordered wiretapping, its $15-million grant to improve police riot-control methods and because it would allow courts to accept all criminal confessions unless they are coerced (thereby overturning recent Supreme Court decisions). Senate conservatives, meanwhile, are blocking the civil rights measure because of its limited protection; the bill protects those persecuted "because" of race, religion or color, while its opponents want this to read "regardless."

• A bill that has apparently been salvaged from obscurity is the **truth-in-lending** measure (S 5, HR 11601). Previously given up for dead because of a stalemate over the bill's tight restrictions on the revolving credit systems used in most department store accounts, Administration forces resolved the conflict—and rescued the bill—by dropping this provision in the House Banking Committee; this action was viewed as a "sell-out" by House liberals, a compromise by the White House and a victory by conservatives.

• The Senate has passed an amended version of the House bill **increasing postal rates** and **raising federal pay** (HR 7977). The Senate, following the House lead, approved a $2.6-billion raise for some 1.8 million federal workers, nearly $78 million more than LBJ had budgeted for federal salary hikes. Making the Senate measure even more expensive is an added $35 million in a liberalized life insurance plan for federal bureaucrats, a figure $22 million higher than the Administration's request; additionally, the Senate version includes pay hikes for Office of Economic Opportunity employes, whereas the House had barred raises for the poverty warriors. The bill now goes to conference to iron out differences.

• Now that the House and Senate have approved a foreign aid authorization of $2.6 billion, focus on the aid battle has shifted to the **appropriation** bill (HR 13893). The House-passed appropriation measure represents the lowest figure in the 20-year history of the program: $2.2 billion, or over $1 billion less than LBJ demanded. If the Senate, as is expected, passes the $2.7-billion measure approved by its Appropriations Committee, the difference between the House and Senate versions will have to be resolved in conference.

• Administration lobbyists have their fingers crossed that conservative senators will not filibuster the **Elementary Education** bill (HR 7977). Senate objections to the bill concern the omission of an amendment which had been added when the House passed the measure; the provision in question would serve to prohibit the government from withholding federal school funds from school districts charged with "de facto segregation" until an official public hearing could be held. However, it appears as if the House would not accept an education bill without such an amendment. The forecast is for stormy debate in both houses when the education measure comes up for debate this week.

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Both Sides Have Legitimate Claims

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Nobody should be surprised that the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are frantically seeking to mediate the Greco-Turkish Cyprus dispute and avoid war. But compared with this, Solomon's identifying the mother of the contested baby was simplicity itself.

The baby could have only one mother. But concerning Cyprus, both Athens and Ankara have legitimate claims.

Eighty per cent of the inhabitants are Greeks and wish unity—*enosis*—with the mother country. But 20 per cent of the people are Turks whose country ruled Cyprus for centuries until Britain seized it. Furthermore, Cyprus lies close to the Turkish coast, closer than Cuba to the United States.

A war between the two countries, both of them members of NATO, would, no matter which side won, be an unmitigated disaster for the West. Contrary to our wishful thinkers, it would be a godsend for the Soviet Union, enabling Moscow to advance still further into the eastern Mediterranean.

It would mean the loss of the only remaining British base in that sea east of contested Gibraltar.

Yet the British are, in my judgment, largely responsible for the present mess on Cyprus. Instead of realizing that neither the Greek nor the Turkish inhabitants wanted an independent country any more than the people of say, Hawaii, crave independence, Britain, hoping to keep its military base, set the island up as a "neutral" mini-state.

Turkish tankmen prepare to embark for Cyprus during last week's crisis. Greece and Turkey have now agreed to remove their troops from the island, which may provide the basis for a permanent settlement.

This the two leaders of the Greek 80 per cent, Bishop Makarios and Gen. Grivas, accepted temporarily, even though the new constitution gave the Turks an influence in the government beyond their numbers.

Yet ever since, fighting between the two ethnic groups has been constant, with the Greek majority the usual aggressors. With each new attack, the patience of the Turkish government at Ankara wore thinner.

When in 1964, Makarios, feeling his oats, unilaterally abolished the constitution, set about ruling the entire island except for a few intensely Turkish enclaves, and appealed to Athens for *enosis*, only President Johnson's stern yet friendly intervention prevented Ankara from going to war.

Since then both Athens and Ankara have vastly exceeded the constitutionally permitted number of troops each country was authorized to maintain on Cyprus.

Meanwhile the Western powers, in a typical moment of weakness, accepted the "mediation" of the United Nations, within which Communist countries interested in provoking further chaos play a substantial role. Nothing happened.

Thus encouraged, the Greeks on Cyprus thumbed their noses at Ankara and continued to seek the total rule of which they think their number gives them a right.

Turkey, which first reacted by reprisals against Greeks in Istanbul and a few other places, next mobilized divisions all along the frontier with Greece and sent warplanes to overflow the island.

Direct negotiations between Ankara and Athens have so far resulted only in Greece's recalling Gen. Grivas.

President Johnson has sent Deputy Defense Secretary Cyrus Vance to Athens and Ankara to see what he can do. And, at long last, NATO itself, realizing finally that this is a dispute between two member states, has sent its able Secretary General Mantio Brosio to persuade both sides to accept a reasonable settlement.

But where both sides are right, a reasonable settlement must do justice to both. This can only be done, in my judgment, by dividing the island into a Greek area and a Turkish area, each corresponding roughly to the size of the national bloc.

This would offer Athens and Ankara the choice: either each would annex its area, or allow it to remain as a part of an independent Cyprus under a federal Swiss-type central government, with each of the two "cantons" enjoying local self-government.

Annexations would be simpler and probably more effective. But the second would maintain the island's unity. After all, if Germans, French, Italians and Landines can live peaceably with each other, Greeks and Turks should be able to do the same.

So why not let the Cypriots decide for themselves which of the two they would prefer?

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From the (Covington) Kentucky *Post*

Our heart did not bleed for the mayors of Covington, Louisville and other cities in Kentucky and elsewhere who wailed and gnashed their teeth recently when their municipalities failed to qualify for "model city" handouts.

True, some of the city fathers, believing that their need was great enough to melt the heart of a budget bureau officer, must have endured a genuinely traumatic experience. They were like children suddenly informed that Santa Claus had been assassinated.

The dreamed-about funds for replacing their dreary, crime-breeding slums with handsome parkways, decorative plazas and pretty residential districts would not, alas, be forthcoming. Moses could not have been more flabbergasted than had Jehovah cut off his people's manna and closed the waters of the Red Sea upon their heads.

Actually, though, the moneys for financing the municipal improvements that the mayors longed for are available to the cities from the same source that federal funds come from. Government grants don't fall down from heaven. They come out of the earnings of blue collar and white-collar workers.

If Covington wants to be a model city, it can become a really inspiring model community through the independent efforts of its own people. Covington has the resources to pay its own way.

If technical and professional services are needed, they are readily available. The same goes for Louisville.

Pikeville will have to program its refurbishing to conform to the ideas of the Washington eggheads. Covington can do the job the way that best suits this city's interests.

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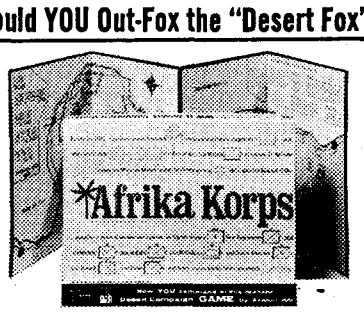

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